The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,250.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
— including postage	„ 72	0
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Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
Repetition	„ 2	0
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Second insertion	„ 0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	„ 1	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

DOMINGO—February 11th, at Agra, the wife of Mr W. Domingo, of a son.

SULLEN—February 1 th, at Umballa, the wife of Samuel Sullen, Esq., Inspector of Post Offices, Umballa Division, of a son.

WILLIAMS—February 12th, at Dugshai, the wife of the Rev. D. P. Williams, Chaplain, of a daughter.

KEENE—February 12th, at Mirzapore, the wife of the Rev. T. P. Keene, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
„ Muscat	7th	„ Bushire	19th
„ Bunder Abbas	9th	„ Bunder Abbas	23rd
„ Bushire	12th	„ Muscat	26th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P. Dr McCALLUM, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd March, calling at Linga.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Inter-changing Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about 11th and 26th.
Kurrachee on 19th and 25th.

The steam ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A. COTTIER, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam		26
„ Colombo		21	„ Galle	14	
„ Galle	7		„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam		24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	16	30	„ Cochin	16	1
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., C. DAY, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 1st March, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore „	Sunday.
Vingorla „	Sunday.	Calicut „	Sunday.
Goa „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta „	Monday.	Mangalore „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa „	Wednesday.
Calicut „	Wednesday.	Vingorla „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin ..Arr.	Thursday	Bombay ..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1865.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 26th February. For Freight or Passage (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	37	5	0	
Third Class	23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. LOVETT, will leave for the above Ports TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 9 A. M., positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 25th proximo.)

THE favourite Iron Clipper ship "EVELYN," 1478 tons register, JOHN BOAG, Commander. This fine Vessel has superior accommodation for Passengers and will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

Bombay, 30th January 1866. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. HARLEY, R. N. R., Commander, to sail about the 20th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th Feb. 1866.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Ship "CAROLINE COVENTRY," to sail about the 28th instant. For Freight apply to

FORBES & Co., Agents for Captain and Owner.

THE UNITED SERVICE COMPANY (LIMITED),—ARMY AND NAVY AGENTS AND BANKERS.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

Directors.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. BALFOUR, C. B., R. A.	MAJOR-GEN. RICHARD HALL.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR W. M. COGHLAN, K. C. B., R. A.	LIEUT.-COLONEL T. F. HOBDAY.
SIR CLAUDE W. C. DE CRESPIGNY, Bart.	EDWARD MALTBY, Esq. W. VAUGHAN MORGAN, Esq. CHARLES PIFFARD, Esq.

THE UNITED SERVICE COMPANY (LIMITED) is prepared to act as Bankers and Agents, and to furnish every description of Goods and Necessaries to Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of the Civil Service, and to the Public generally in India, China, Australia, and the Colonies.

Military and Naval Messes supplied with Stores, Wines, Beer, &c.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES having been reserved for Allotment in India and the Colonies. Members of the Services, Civil and Military, and the Public generally are requested to make application to any of the following Branches of the Oriental Bank, from whom Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained:—

AT BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, CEYLON, MADRAS, MAURITIUS, MELBOURNE, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SYDNEY, JAPAN—YOKOHAMA.

GEORGE E. HUDSON, General Manager.

9, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of Wines and Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	£35	

TO SUEZ.

First Class	£15
Second Class	£25

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "HIMA," 1300 Tons, Captain BONFELLOW, will be despatched on the 3rd March.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Treasure and Cargo, per steam ship *Tynemouth*, Captain FOSTER, arrived from Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship *Edward*, P. BOUVERIE, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Machinery, per Ship *Edith*, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately to take delivery of Cargo, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Outfitter, will remove on the 1st of March to the new and extensive premises, 30, Meadow Street, lately occupied by the Bhattia Financial, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

21st February 1866.

MESSRS. FELL, GREGSON & Co. request that all LETTERS and COMMUNICATIONS for them may be ADDRESSED to their OFFICES, No. 10 Rampart Row.

Bombay, 21st February 1866.

INDO-EGYPTIAN AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—FINAL NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shareholders who have not paid the Contributory Call of Rs. 20 per Share with interest, on or before the 10th March next, will absolutely forfeit their right to obtain Shares in the National Bank of India in exchange for those in this Bank.

The Share Certificates of the National Bank of India are now being prepared and will shortly be ready for issue.

D. HOGARTH, Liquidator.

21st February 1866.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RECLAMATION of a certain part of the FORESHORE in BACK BAY.

Full particulars can be had at the Office of the Company's Engineers at Chowpatty on and after the 24th inst.

Tenders marked "TENDER FOR RECLAMATION" will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock on the 5th of March.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEO. WHITLEY, For Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

21st February 1866.

CUMBALLA RECLAMATION COMPANY.—WANTED, EARTH for filling at the above Company's Property on the Western Foreshore of Malabar Hill. Plans and conditions of Contract can be seen at the Offices of the undersigned.

Tenders to be sent sealed and headed, "Tender for the Cumballa Reclamation," on or before WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant.

LATHAM AND WALTON,
9 Hornby Row, 20th Feb., 1866. Civil Engineers.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c., at moderate charges.

T. BURKE & Co., Contractors.

317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 11, Kalbadavee Road, 25th January 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior ROMAN CEMENT. Apply to

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

28, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1866.

BROACH COTTON MILL COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December 1865, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after 1st MARCH next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 5th March.

The Dividend will be payable to Shareholders whose names are on the register at close of business this day.

By order,
FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th February 1866.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held on the 24th inst., next, at 2 o'clock, at the Offices of the Secretaries, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at the Meeting held on the 23rd ultimo:—

1. That No. 15 of the Articles of Association be altered, and that instead of the words "by the High Court of Judicature," "by liquidators" be inserted.
2. That No. 19 of the Articles of Association be cancelled.
3. That the Company be forthwith wound up.

And to appoint Liquidators in the event of the aforesaid Resolution being confirmed.

By order,
BLACKWELL & Co, Secretaries.

Bombay, 16th February 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. It is intended that the first number shall appear on the first Saturday in March.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

17, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

सिंद प्रस कंपनी लिमीटेड.

સીંદ પરેચ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., to consider the several matters reported on by Mr ASHLEY on his inspection of the Company's premises at Kurrachee.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th February 1866.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે પરેચ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बोमबे प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No 27, Meadow Street, on MONDAY the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M.

To expunge Clause 16 of the Articles of Association which states that: "Ten per cent. per annum of the net profits arising from the Presses shall be divided as a bonus amongst Shareholders in proportion to the amount of business at the Presses they may have given or influenced within the period during which such profits shall have accrued."

To declare a Dividend for the period ending 31st January 1866.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd February 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and *Carriages* are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 13th instant to 5th proximo, both inclusive, in terms of Sec. 14 of the Articles of the Association.

By order of the Directors,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.

Calcutta, 5th February 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders on the 5th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. Kashavrao Bhaskerjee and Mr. M. Roonan be appointed Liquidators. The former at a remuneration of two per cent. on the amount distributed, and the latter without any further remuneration beyond his salary as Manager.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

NOTICE—CHUNAM!! Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).—HEAD OFFICES, 10, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in compliance with the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1862, the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March next, 1866, at 12 o'clock (noon).

By order of the Board,
GEORGE CUMMING, Secretary.

4th January 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lamber,

FOR SALE to arrive by

BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 SHARES of £20 EACH, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE).

It is not anticipated that more than £10 per Share will be called up.

FIRST CALL £5 (Rs. 50) ON ALLOTMENT.

Further Calls, each not exceeding £2 10s. per Share, to be made at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors.

R. HOLME MOWBRAY, Esq. FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. GEORGE DENT Esq.	Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.
J. ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq. T. HORSMAN COLES, Esq.	Messrs Grey & Coles.
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. JOHN PARSONS, Esq.	Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co.
JAMES BEVIS, Esq. GAVIN STEEL, Esq. ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.	Messrs Grey & Co., Bombay.

Bankers.

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Solicitors.

Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.

Auditors.

Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

Brokers.

Messrs. FOSTER & BRAITHWAITE.
Messrs WALKER & LUMSDEN.

Managing Directors, pro tem.

One Member of each London Firm.

Branches.

LIVERPOOL.—*Managing Director* (*pro tem.*), JOHN PARSONS, Esq.

BOMBAY.—*Managing Director* (*pro tem.*), ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.
Joint Managers—CHARLES E. BENN, Esq. (Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co.)
ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

OFFICES:—4, Cullum Street, E. C.

The Company has been formed and incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Act for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the united business of the firms of Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co., Messrs. Grey and Coles, and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of London; Messrs. Russell, Coles & Co., and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of Liverpool; and Messrs. Grey & Co., and Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co., of Bombay.

The principle upon which the several firms have acted in transferring and making over their business to the Company, has been the conviction that the consolidated businesses may be carried on at less cost and with less personal labour to the members of the several firms, under one roof and by one staff, than by the several firms and establishments under separate roofs, and also that in the hands of an extended proprietary, the business is capable of enlargement and expansion.

The whole of the Commission and Agency business of the respective firms has been handed over to the Company as from the 31st December last.

No dead stock or any other description of property has been taken over by the Company, and no preliminary expenses whatever have been incurred, beyond the legal and incidental charges attendant on the formation of the Company.

The partners in the several firms have subscribed one-half of the entire capital, have paid up the first call of £5 per share, and have agreed not to assign any of their shares for a period of six months after the incorporation of the Company, to hold at least three-fourths of their shares for three years, and not henceforth to carry on any Mercantile Commission or other business of like nature, except for account of the Company.

The Shareholders in the Company have not been called upon to pay out of the capital of the Company any consideration for the good will of the several businesses; but by the terms of the Articles of Association, it is stipulated that one-half of the nett profits, after first paying interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up, is, for a period of twelve years, to be paid to the respective firms in consideration of the value of the good-will of the business; which consideration is thus postponed to a first payment of 7 per cent, per annum to the Shareholders, guaranteed to them by the partners in the several firms for a period of three years.

The first Directors of the Company are members of the respective firms, and they have agreed among themselves, subject to the pleasure of the Shareholders in general meeting, to remain Directors and to superintend the affairs of the Company for three years at least from its formation.

The Company is already in operation and carrying on the amalgamated business, which it is anticipated may be largely increased under the favouring influences of an extended proprietary and capital.

Of the moiety of the stock not appropriated, 10,000 shares have been reserved to be allotted to the foreign constituents of the firms and others who may be likely to promote the interests of the undertaking; and 15,000 shares are offered to the public at par.

It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to call up above £10 a share upon the Capital; of which £5, being the amount already contributed on the moiety of the Capital appropriated, is to be paid up on allotment, and the remainder by instalments not exceeding £2 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

The agreement between the several firms and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of Messrs. FRESHFIELDS and NEWMAN, the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for Shares may be made, addressed to the Secretary of the Company at the Offices of the Company, 4, Cullum Street, E. C., or to the Brokers, Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 27, Austin Friars, E. C.; or Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austin Friars, E. C.

With reference to the above, the 15,000 Shares referred to were taken up in London on the 2nd instant, and the undersigned are prepared to receive applications for the Shares reserved for Bombay.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
GREY & Co.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1866.

NOTICES.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Agents, on TUESDAY the 27th instant, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1865, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought forward.

By order of the Directors,
MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned begs to intimate that MR. A. DORABJEE PESTONJEE has been appointed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company their Agent at Poonah Station for the Collection and Delivery of Goods; and he will on and after the 1st March next cart all Goods that may be required to be carted to or from the above Station, and the charges for the same within certain limits will be included in the rates for the carriage of the Goods—Vide Rate Lists exhibited at Stations.

E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at its Office, No 1, Oak Lane, on MONDAY the 19th March 1866, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions, passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 14th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Messrs. Rughunath Ramchundra, Temooljee Pestonjee, and Rughunath Damodhur be appointed Liquidators, and that a remuneration of 1 per cent. on the amount of recovery be divided amongst them.

RUGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 13th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The attention of the Public is requested to the following ALTERATION in the CHARGES for CONVEYANCE of the undermentioned Articles:—

KUPPAS, hitherto charged at 4th class rate, will, until further notice, be reduced to 3rd class rate.

MOWRA, whether loose or in bags, will, until further notice, be charged 1st class rate from all Stations to Bombay only.

This arrangement will come into force from this date.

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 20th February 1866.

THE JAFER ALEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

શ્રી જાફર અલી ઇસપીનીંગ એડ વીવીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mills, Begum Varee, on SATURDAY the 24th February 1866, at 2 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Reports and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1865.
2. To fix the number of Directors, and to elect new Directors in the place of those at present in office, who retire in terms of clause 45 of the Articles of Association.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration: and to transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 17th February to 9th March 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMSETJEE DOSABHOY, Secretary.

Surat, Begum Varee, Company's Office, 10th February 1866.

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

1, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the management of Mr. GUSTAVE MONNET, whose experience in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available: Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Deed Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match and Fusee Boxes, Tobaccos, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety; Walking Stick Campstools, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Doe Skin Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Braces, Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets (plain and fancy), Tortoiseshell Bracelets, Jet Chains; Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, from best London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2½ to 5 drms, Patent Cartridge Fillers, Patent Rifle-shot and Game Markers, Patent Cap Holders, Dog Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome) by Bland, London; a powerful Microscope in case complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c.; the Game of Croquet; Parlour Battledoor and Shuttlecock; a large assortment of Toys; Fancy and Carriage Clocks: a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," "A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. TAYLOR and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide daily expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for making up the CLOTHING OF THE ARMY in this Presidency will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Army Clothing in the Town Barracks, up to 1 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY the 8th March 1866. All particulars may be learned at the above Office daily, between the hours of 12 and 4 P.M., (Sundays excepted).

G. A. LECKIE, Lieut. Colonel,
Superintendent of Army Clothing.

Army Clothing Office, Bombay, 12th Feb. 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BANK OF INDIA.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank on MONDAY the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Audited General Statement of Accounts up to 30th June 1865, with an estimate of the Bank's position as at 31st December last.
2nd. To consider certain propositions as to the Bank's Capital.
3rd. To elect Directors.
4th. To elect Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

15th February 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, }
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult, it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY,
NARAYEN SAZBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

NOTICE.—ESTATE of S. B. COLAH.—All Creditors on this Trust are requested to send in a full statement of their claims to the undersigned, on or before the 28th February instant.

In making up their statements, Claimants are requested to give credit for the securities pledged with them, at the price at which such have been realized, and furnish a Broker's Certificate.

No Interest is to be calculated, and no claims will be entertained after the date as above given.

CHARLES IGGULDEN, }
JOHN GRAY, } Trustees.

No. 4, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 6th Feb. 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square. landed per *Mary Stenhouse*. These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Office of the Bank on WEDNESDAY the 7th March, at 2 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Balance Sheet of the Company to 31st December 1865, and Auditors' Report thereon.
To consider the Statement of the Directors on the above, and the future prospects of the Bank.
To re-elect Directors.
To elect Auditors.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th February 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance and in exercise of the POWER OF SALE contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of December 1864, made between JAMES CAVE ROSS therein described as of Bombay Painter, of the one part, and the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited) of the other part, and with the consent of the said JAMES CAVE ROSS, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, unless an eligible offer be made in the interval to the undersigned, at the rooms of Messrs. Crawford & Co. of Bombay, Auctioneers, on MONDAY the 26th day of February 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the property hereinafter described, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of Meerasee Land or Ground, with the two several Messuages, Tenements, or Dwelling Houses, called or known by the name of "Wilton Villa," and "Melbourne Cottage" respectively, Out Houses, Buildings, and premises standing thereon, situate on the southern side of the Hill, in the south-western direction from the village of Paunchgunny, in the Waye Petta, and Sattara Collectorate, which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the Revenue Survey Plan under No. 46, contains by admeasurement 21 Beegas or thereabouts; and is bounded on or towards the east by the several plots of land registered in the Revenue Survey Plan under Nos. 43, 44 and 45, now belonging to Mr Stephens, on or towards the west by land registered under No 47 belonging to Mr. Thomas Blaney, Rowjee Byejee Patell, and Hurry Essjee, on or towards the north by the old Public Road from Gurrowlee to Malcolm Pett, and on or towards the south by the Paunchgunny and Rooeghur Village boundaries.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at his Office, in Rampart Row, Bombay.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor to the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India, and IN THE MATTER OF THE WINDING UP OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).

ALL PERSONS who are SHAREHOLDERS or who claim to be Shareholders (and as such claim to be entitled to participate in the distribution of the assets) in the INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), are hereby required on or before the fifteenth day of March next, to bring or send their Letters of Allotment and Receipts for payment of the FIRST CALL to me in my Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, for examination and registration. Unregistered holders of Scrip are required to produce also duly executed deeds of transfer, blank forms for which may be obtained at my Office.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

Dated Bombay, the 16th February 1866.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), *in Liquidation.*—NOTICE is hereby given, that no person or body corporate will be recognised as having any interests in any share of the International Financial Corporation (Limited) save the original holders of shares allotted to them, who have complied with all the terms and conditions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the said Corporation, and persons and bodies corporate who have acquired shares by deed of transfer and who cause their names and the number of their shares to be registered by the Official Liquidator on or before the *fifteenth* day of *March next.*

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

Dated Bombay, the 16th February 1866.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), *in Liquidation.*—NOTICE.

Distribution of Assets.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a first distribution of assets of this Company amongst the *registered Shareholders* thereof at the rate of Rupees twenty-two and annas eight (Rs. 22-8 as.) per share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the undersigned) will be made on and after the 19th March next, by Dividend Warrants or Cheques payable at the Bank of Bombay, for which application is to be made at my Office in the Elphinstone Circle between the hours of 12 and 3. Shareholders are required to produce their Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

Dated Bombay, the 16th February 1866.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL, &c., has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract of a Despatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated Sept. 17, 1864. "The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives." Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the only remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, December 31st, 1864.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., (free from adulteration,) manufactured by CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings a la Sardines, Soups, Meats and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs, Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

WANTED.

WANTED, an experienced Native BOOK-KEEPER: must be practically acquainted with Book keeping and the general routine of an European Merchant's Counting-house. Address "F. G.C." at the Printer's.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW at Matheran, for 3 months (March, April and May). Apply to "I. W. H.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN WOMAN from the 1st March, to attend a Lady and two young Children on their way to England. No one who suffers from sea sickness need apply. Apply at Rooms, No. 7, Bombay Hotel, Byculla, opposite Treacher's.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, from 15th March to 31st May, a well furnished commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Bandora. Rent moderate. Apply to "I. G. B." care of *Times of India.*

TO LET, a commodious, airy, upper storied BUNGALOW in Mazagon, near the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, No. 6, sea side, now in occupation of Mr. H. Smith. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, an airy and commodious BUNGALOW in Falkland Road, near the Theatre, fit for a large Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW on the Lower Malabar Hill Road, formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Longley. Apply to ARDASHAR LIMJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET (with immediate possession), the Second Floor of a HOUSE in No 3, Meadow Street, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, at Matheran, "UPNA COTTAGE" and HILL-SIDE, furnished. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET (from the 10th March), an airy small OFFICE, in No. 15, Apollo Street, now in occupation of Mr. H. B. Elsam. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a ROOM suited for an Office, with Godowns attached, at No. 10, Rampart Row. Apply at the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited).

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents

TO BE LET, part of the GROUND FLOOR of Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in the Fort, No. 24, Church Gate Street.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

OFFICES OR GODOWNS, TO BE LET in the Fort. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

TO LET, at Matheran (with immediate entry), the large commodious and well furnished BUNGALOW, formerly known as Mr Cartwright's Bungalow, and now as "Paradise Lodge." For Rent and other particulars apply to MR. MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, at Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co., Church Street. No. 1.

19th January 1866.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No. 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.

One Godown in Mody Street.

"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran.

Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO BE LET, the OFFICES No. 7, Rampart Row, now in the occupation of Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER & Co. For particulars apply on the premises.

Bombay, 16th February 1866.

AN AUSTRALIAN KANGAROO DOG AND SLUT; also three RETRIEVERS, for SALE. To be seen at C. STEVEN'S, Veterinary Surgeon, Baboola Tank.

FOR SALE, a handsome BUGGY, by Marks, nearly new. Price Rs. 500. To be seen at BAGENJEE FAKEERA'S Stables, near Royal Oak Hotel, Sonapore.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

THE Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

WE have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866.* It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India.* Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

THE *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Macum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well as of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 6.*

THE *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

WE have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Mofussilite, Jan. 13.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC FOR 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its prices, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette.* The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE—

Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.
Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL, Ex *Naval Brigade.*

JUST TO HAND,

A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.
Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at Akolah, Berar, the property of a Gentleman—a very commodious pucka-built BUNGALOW, containing a large drawing-room, dining-room, dressing and bed-rooms, bath-rooms, store-room, matey's room, and extensive verandah, with an extensive range of substantially built out-houses, consisting of stables, coach-houses, bullock shed, poultry and fowl houses, store-room and cook-room—with a spacious court yard and cistern, with a sweet water well in the compound. The whole occupying about nine acres of land.

Plans of the dwelling-houses, together with those of the out-houses &c., may be seen, and all particulars ascertained, on applying at the Office of the undersigned.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th February 1866. 2, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE undersigned have ON SALE at their Godowns the following Invoices of American Imports:—

An Invoice of *White Pine and Spruce Deals*, consisting of 1¼, 1½, and 2 in. White Pine.
3, 4, and 5 in. Spruce Deals and Scantlings.
1 in. Shelving, planed on one side.
1 in. Flooring or Ceiling, Tongued and Grooved and Planed on one side.

Sectional Portable Buildings—Two Houses, 20 by 40 feet each, and 12 feet in height.

Spare Doors and Glass Windows.—An Invoice of Doors and Windows.

Glass Ware.—An Invoice consisting of 69 packages assorted.

„ „ „ „ 12 „

Kerosine Oil.—396 Cases best refined.

Kerosine Oil Lamps.—An Invoice of every description K. O. Lamps.

Fan Mills for cleaning Seeds.—24 Fan Mills.

Irrigators.—Two two-horse power Irrigators.

Wind Mills with Pumps.—24 Patent Wind Mills with Pumps complete.

Chain Pumps.—4 Chain Pumps.

Mowing Machine.—1 horse power Mowing Machine.

Also—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Cotton Sweeps, Cotton Harrows, Cotton Trucks, Seed Sowers, Wine Presses, Rice Hullers, Churns, Shovels, Spades, Garden Rakes, Grind Stones, &c., &c.

Hops.—Invoice of 12 Bales Hops.

Iron Safes.—7 Patent Iron Safes, from Marvin and Co., New York.

Carriages and Harnesses.—2 Victoria, No Perch, Half Top Carriages, with fenders on front and hind wheels, paint claret with broad stripe and fine line of light drab, trimming of light blue cloth, Mail Axles, Pole and Shafts. Harnesses with each Carriage.

Furniture.—An Invoice of very superior Furniture, consisting in part of elegant Bedroom Suits complete: Drawing Room Tables, extension Dining Room Tables, Side Tables, Whist Tables, Enclosed Wash Stand, Side Board, Etageres, Parloué Etagéres, French Work Tables, Hall Coat Brackets, Carved Hall Brackets, &c., &c.

Piano Fortes.—4 Piano Fortes, manufactured by Stodart, one of the oldest manufacturers in England and America. These Instruments are very superior.

Also—Invoices of Preserved Meats, Fish, Soups, Fruit, &c., &c., Syrups, Cider, Arctic Freezers, &c., &c., and other *Chow Chow* Stuff usually imported from America.

FARNHAM & Co.
2nd Floor David Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

NOTHING doing. Market depressed, and in favour of buyers.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s 2d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	99¼
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	98¼
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	97¼
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	213

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ..	5,550 pm.
1,080,000	1,600	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co. ..	150 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do. ..	200 premium.
2,00,000	10,000	4,000	...	Frere Land Co. ..	800 per share.
110,00	2,000	900	...	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share.
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	...	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co...	1,400 per share.
.....	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning...	2 0 pm.
.....	10,000	6,000		United Victoria & Colaba Land Co. ..	2,500 per share.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent.	Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	..	Rs. 90
„ „	Sicca „ Loan 1832-33	..	„ 93
„ „	Co.'s „ „ 1835-36	..	„ 88
„ „	„ „ 1842-43	..	
„ „	„ „ 1854-55	..	
Five per cent	Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	..	„ 103
Five per cent.	Public Works Loan 1854-55	..	„ 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent.		..	„ 109¼

PRICE CURRENT, 12th February 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (New load) ..	Rs. 400 to 410
Dhollera (April and May)..	„ 435 to 440
Bhownuggur and Mowa ..	„ 410 to 415
Surat and Broach ..	„ 375 to 380
Porebunder ..	„ 290 to 300
Veeraval ..	„ 290 to 320
Khandeish (New) ..	„ 410 to 415
Dharwar (Sawginned) ..	„ 445 to 450
Oomrawattee (March and April)	„ 420 to 425
Ditto (now ready) ..	„ 430 to 442
Hinghanghaut (New) ..	„ 400 to 435

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY

Nott, Captain, 1st Regiment, on privilege leave, from Kamptee.

Goring, Lieutenant C. C., 33rd Foot, on medical certificate, from Poona

Wardrop, Captain, Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from Neemuch.

Caulfeild, Captain, 103th Foot, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURE.—FEBRUARY 22.

Murray, Major W., 1st Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent, on duty, to Ellichpore.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1866.

Major W. E. McPherson, 19th Regiment N. I., is allowed six months' leave, from date of departure from his Station, under the old furlough rules.

Conductor J. Henderson, Commissariat Department, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, from 4th April next.

The following Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate:—

Captain G. A. A. Warner, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner 3rd Class, Central Provinces.

Captain H. G. Buckle, Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, Kamptee Division, Central Provinces

Captain D. J. Nasmyth, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate, with permission to proceed via the Cape.

Captain H. S. Anderson, Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Poona Division, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Edward Hopper Ashe, having completed twelve years' service, four of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain.

Assistant Surgeon T. H. Plumptre, Superintendent of Vaccination, Southern Circle, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, under the new furlough rules, from the date of departure of the first Overland Mail after the 17th March 1866.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Infantry.—Senior Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) John Pogson, Cadre 17th Regiment N. I., to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 12th October 1865, vice Liddell, promoted.

Cadre 17th Regiment N. I.—Captain (Major in Staff Corps), Lewis Pelly to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) George Lodwick Warden to be Captain, from the 12th October 1865, vice Pogson.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 21st February.

Assistant Surgeon W. Orr, of the 1st Battalion 18th Royal Irish Regiment, is appointed to the medical charge of the Troops proceeding by the ship *Beaumaris Castle*.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Captain F. F. Atkinson, 45th Foot, from 1st January to 11th May; Ensign E. M. Howard, 95th Foot, from 29th December to 29th June; Lieutenant H. L. Nutt, 103rd Foot, from 19th January to 19th April; and Ensign A. Hoyes, 109th Foot, from 29th December to 29th June, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Captain J. McCrea, 45th Foot, from 1st to 31st January, pending his retirement from the service.

Lieutenant C. A. Davis, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to proceed to England by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Captain A. L. B. Hamilton, 51st Foot, to proceed to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Captain A. Wardrop, Brigade Major, Neemuch, Staff Corps, from date of departure for one month; Lieutenant C. J. S. Cahill, Adjutant 14th Regiment N. I., Staff Corps, from 15th February to 17th March; Lieutenant C. A. Davis, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 10th February to 12th March; and Lieutenant C. C. Goring, 33rd Foot, from date of departure for thirty days, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1866.

Mr. J. B. Richey, Acting First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that district.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. F. Lloyd to be Judge and Session Judge of Poona.

Mr. C. F. H. Shaw to be Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar.

Mr. E. P. Down to be Judge and Session Judge of Kulladghee, and to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Tanna.

The Honorable G. A. Hobart to be Judge and Session Judge of Khandeish.

Mr. M. Melvill to be Registar General of Assurances.

Mr. F. D. Melvill to be Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind.

Mr. N. M. W. Daniell to be Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona.

Mr. A. Bosanquet to act as Judge and Session Judge of Kulladghee.

Mr. C. B. Izon to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad for the detached Station of Kaira.

Mr. A. C. Watt to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Tanna

Mr. C. G. Blathwayt, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions in that District.

Mr. J. R. Naylor, Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagherry, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Mr. W. M. Salmon, Acting Sub-Collector of Sholapoor, is appointed an Assistant to the Magistrate of Poona, and invested with the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, in the Poona District, and with power to hear Appeals from decisions in Criminal cases tried in the Districts under his Revenue charge by Officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate.

Mr. C. B. Pritchard, 2nd Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, having returned from England on the 9th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence for fifteen months, on medical certificate, granted to him under date the 15th February 1865, is cancelled.

With reference to the Government Notification dated the 25th October last, Captain T. B. Britten, Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed Superintendent (instead of Acting Superintendent) of Pensioners at Challisgaum, from the date of his joining the appointment.

Rao Bahadoor Bulwuntrao Luxumon to be Dufterdar to the Collector of Rutnagherry.

Lieutenant J. B. Lawrence, of the Revenue Survey, passed the prescribed examination in Marathi, according to the Second Standard, on the 15th instant.

Assistant Surgeon H. A. Lewis has been placed in medical charge of the Police and Civil Station of Kulladghee from 30th June 1865.

With reference to the Notification dated 10th January 1866, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare an additional furlough available during the year 1866, and to allot it to Mr. C. R. Ovans for three years from the date of departure of the first Mail in August next.

Lieutenant G. F. Beville, Quartermaster 21st Regiment N. I., is appointed to act as a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee in the room of Captain Fraser, proceeded to Europe.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Moonshee Mahomed Ali, Hindoostanee Assessor, and Mr. Mirza Hairat, Persian and Arabic Assessor, to the Civil and Military Examination Committee, in the room of Mr. Mirza Mahomed Husson, *alias* Moosa Khan, Hindoostanee, Persian, and Arabic Assessor.

The Honorable Colonel W. F. Marriott and G. Norman, Esquire, Civil Service, to be Government Directors of the Bank of Bombay, vice Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Ballard, R. E., and J. L. Lushington, Esquire, Civil Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Playfair, R.E., assumed charge of the office of Superintending Engineer for Irrigation on the 13th January 1866.

Mr. Sarikrishna Shastri Talekar, Deputy Educational Inspector in the Central Provinces, has been appointed Deputy Educational Inspector in the Khandeish Collectorate.

The Reverend J. Churchill, Chaplain of Sattara, is appointed Chaplain of Mahableshwur, visiting Sattara once in each month of his stay at the Hills.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
22	Karanjah (s)	Crocker	Goa, Feb. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
22	Merwanjee Framjee	Pike	Akyab.
	Oomrawutty	Baxter	Liverpool.
	City of Manchester	Auld	Havre.
	Morning Star	Loizel	Mauritius via Kurrachee
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Lovett	Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Countess Russell*, T. Thompson, bound to London.

Ship *Nix*, G. Leveque, bound to Havre via Cochin.

Ship *William Carvill*, Seeds, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Amity*, J. H. Stinson, bound to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

S. S. *Bhima*, for Aden and Suez.

Ship *Hollinside* for London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "GENERAL OUTRAM" to Kurrachee on FRIDAY the 2nd March next, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd February 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

Down Steamers.	*Up Steamers.*
Bombay - -Dep. 1st, 10th & 20th.	Mandavee -Dep. 6th, 16th & 26th.
Varavul - „ 3rd, 13th & 23rd	Dwarka - „ 6th, 16th & 26th.
Mangrole - „ 3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Pore Bunder - „ 7th, 17th & 27th.
Pore Bunder - „ 4th, 14th & 24th.	Mangrole - „ 7th, 17th & 27th.
Dwarka - „ 4th, 14th & 24th.	Varavul - „ 8th, 18th, & 28th.
Mandavee -Arr. 5th, 15th & 25th.	Bombay -Arr 9th, 19th, & 29th.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 1st March next at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd February 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			*Up Steamers.*		
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - - „	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - - „	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell - „	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - - „	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - - „	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - - „	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry „	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry „	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - - „	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - - „	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - - „	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa - -Arr.	Saturday	P.M.	Bombay - -Arr.	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "KARANJAH" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 28th February at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 22nd February 1866.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), the LOWER APARTMENT of a HOUSE at Cowasjee Patell Street. Rent Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The attention of the public is requested to the following RATE charged for the conveyance of SHEEP:—On and after THURSDAY the 1st March, Sheep will be carried and charged at the rate of annas 4 per hundred per mile.

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 21st February 1866.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COLABA SUB-COLLECTORATE.—Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Mahalkurri's Cutcherrie, Nagotana, on the 5th March, 17,000 TEAK RAFTERS, cut this season in the above districts, and all removed out of the Forests.

A. F. SHUTTLEWORTH,

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Colaba and Severndroog.

Camp Dapoolie, 19th February 1866.

AT the Church Missionary Society's "ROBERT MONEY" INSTITUTION, facing the Esplanade, a BAZAAR, under the patronage of LADY FRERE, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 26th and 27th February 1866. Open from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.—A large quantity of CHILDREN'S CLOTHES and FANCY ARTICLES, just received from England, to the value of more than Rupees 2,000, WILL BE SOLD in behalf of the NASIK ORPHANAGE and FEMALE SCHOOLS, in Bombay and other places.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delback Fils)	Rs. 16	per Doz
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	„ 15	„
Do. Do.	„ 13	„
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal	„ 38	„
PORT (Carboneil's)	„ 32	„
SHERRY do.	„ 32	„
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases	„ 30	„
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen	„ 30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen	„ 30	„

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

MONDAY EVENING, 26TH FEBRUARY.

GRAND SOIREE SPIRITUAL, by Professor VANEK and COMPANY, Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey.

EXTRAORDINARY WONDERS!

THE DRUM FROM MALAKOFF,

or commonly called

THE DEVIL'S DRUM.

THE WONDERS OF THE STARRY HEAVENS.

The entertainment for this Evening will comprise a great deal of amusement for Children, and to enable as many as possible to attend, a reduction has been made in the Price of Tickets for the Dress Circle.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

MODERN WITCHCRAFT,

by means of Galvanism, Magnetism and Electricity, with surprising experiments never before seen or done.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

THE DEVIL'S DRUM,

which beats, marches, &c., at the command of Professor VANEK.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

PART THIRD.

THE WONDERS OF THE STARY HEAVENS,

shown by means of Mechanism in greatest perfection,

BY

MR. JOHN WESSELY.

These Representations afforded the visitors of the London Polytechnic endless amusement. They will comprise.—

1st.—Revolution of the Planets and the Moon around the Sun

2nd.—Proofs of the rotundity of the Globe.

3rd.—The apparent rising and setting of the Sun, the Moon, and of the Stars.

4th.—Revolution of the Earth and Moon around the Sun.

5th.—Apparent track of the Sun through the Zodiac.

6th.—Representation of the causes of Ebb and Flood, through the attraction of the Moon.

7th.—Representation of the Comets of 1680, 1744, 1811, 1843 and 1858.

PLASTIC TABLEAUX,

according to celebrated Masters.

Christ blessing the Children; Hercules; Diana rising from the Bath; Irish Boy and Girl; Amazon; Hercules and the Centaur

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE MUCH AMUSING CHANGES OF COLOURS.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Family Tickets to admit three) ...	Rs. 15
Dress Circle (Single Tickets) ...	„ 6
Dress Circle (for Children under 8 years) ...	„ 3
Stalls ...	„ 4
Gallery ...	„ 3
Pit ...	„ 2

Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence at 8-45.

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

IN A FEW DAYS WILL BE PUBLISHED

No. V. OF

"PUNCH IN INDIA."

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

CARTOON.—Dr. H—wl—t's Battle of the Pyramids.

HALF PAGE.—Master and Pupil: or, Who Gains by it?

QUARTER PAGE.—The Hon'ble A—ley E—d—n and the *Bombay Saturday Review* of the 3rd instant.

HALF PAGE.—Military Series, No. IV.: or, the Doctor and the Orderly.

INITIAL LETTERS.—B. O. H. I. S. D. T. &c., &c.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette.*

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 14	KURRACHEE	Feb. 17
AGRA	Feb. 17	LAHORE	Feb. 14
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 16	LONDON	Jan 26
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 18
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 4	MADRAS	Feb 17
BANGALORE	Feb. 17	MALTA	Jan 18
CALCUTTA	Feb. 16	MEERUT	[illegible]
CAPE	Dec 16	OOTACAMUND	[illegible]
CEYLON	Feb. 17	OUDH	Feb. 14
COCHIN	Feb 3	PENANG	Feb 10
DELHI	Feb 17	PUNJAUB	Feb. 14
FRANCE	Jan 19	SUEZ	Feb 6
HONGKONG	Feb. 1	SINGAPORE	Feb 8

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1866.

LONG before the great Alexander dropped his immortal tear into the Indus the commerce of India with the nations of the west had gone through a succession of striking and dynastic changes. Then, as to-day, however, the predominating characteristic of Indian trade was an irresistible tendency, not towards the great coast lines of the Indian Ocean, but towards the seats of those more energetic peoples of the Western World, who had risen into civilization, luxury, and wealth. The Egyptians, although not a maritime people, introduced the treasures of India into their own country, and through their own country into Europe; but they allowed the traffic to pass into the hands of those old sea-kings of Phœnicia, who trafficked in the gems and spices of India on the east, the tin of Cornwall on the west, and with the amber-gatherers of the Baltic in the distant north. But with these, and through all the later commercial dynasties—Ptolemaic, Roman, Grecian, Venetian, Portuguese and English—India has stood in the elementary and somewhat barbarous position of a nation transferring the rich produce of its soil as its chief export for the bullion or skilled manufactures of the countries with whom she traded. When Pliny complained of, or at least noted, the fact, that India was draining Rome and its provinces of £400,000 in gold annually, the same phenomena of trade were observable then, as are familiar now, on a greater scale, to all commercial men. The Roman Empire could not furnish manufactures or commodities to balance the trade with India,—nay, probably, as we have seen happen with Britain itself, some portion—more or less considerable—of the export trade of India consisted of native manufactures. Not long ago, Britain imported native manufactured goods from India much more extensively than at present, but that trade in native manufactures decayed before an increasing trade in the raw materials themselves, some of which, after being manufactured in the workshops of Lancashire, were to return to supplant similar manufactures on their native soil. To those who are perpetually singing the praises of commerce as a civilizing agent, we would commend the long commercial connection of India with the more civilized nations of Europe and the stagnation of its social life, as facts deserving of some special consideration. Mr. Gladstone's commercial "shuttles" have been plying poetically and practically between India and Europe for two thousand years, and after all have as yet made little change on the life and institutions of India. Many elements go to make up civilization; and while commerce now-a-days has a potent share of influence in uniting nations in bonds of peace, and while it is charming to picture argosies on every sea, and savage races tempted into industry even by a love of that wealth which commerce creates, the materialising spirit of the age should not hide from us the fact that commerce itself is dependent upon the prior conditions of the advance of science, art, and knowledge—in other words, upon a spirit of enquiry, on the progress of discovery, on the inventive genius and sleepless energy that are the most invaluable possessions of the leading nations of the world. The great expansion of modern commerce is also concurrent with the great expansion of modern ideas and invention, and commerce is but one amid a thousand influences, many of them unseen and unthought of, which are shaping out the future of the more and the less advanced peoples alike. That is one of the most pregnant utterances in the greatest poem of modern times in which Faust dilates, in the spirit of the old parable, and with the philosophic insight of the nineteenth century, upon the inter-working and inter-blending of all things to make up the sum of human life.

There is one circumstance in the external commerce of Bombay which ought to be suggestive in directing the application of the surplus capital which finds its way to this country. That circumstance is, that the great weapon, if we may so name it, of our export trade with the trading stations around the basin of the Indian Ocean, is piecegoods, manufactured, of course, in England, sent to Bombay, and re exported. The shores of the Persian Gulf, from the little mud village of Sonmeannee in Beloochistan to Arabia, send to us wool and provisions, fishmaws and precious stones, and demand from us manufactured cotton goods and grain. From the shores of the Arabian Sea we receive gums, coffee, drugs, and shark-fins, and send in return cotton goods and grain. From Aden we receive precious stones, coffee, and ivory, and send again cotton goods, grain, and tobacco. From the Mauritius we receive sugar, and give in exchange cotton goods and grain. From the coast of Africa we obtain spices, ivory, and gums, and again we send out cotton goods. From Penang, Singapore, and the Straits of Malacca we obtain metals, raw silk, gums, and timber, and again we send out cotton goods. From Siam we take sugar, sugar-candy, raw silk, and timber, and again we re-export cotton goods, the work of English looms. Even to China we re-export cotton goods. Now, what does this fact indicate? It will be said that it shows that India does not consume all the piecegoods which England sends to it. But it also shows that there is, in these places, the germ of a great trade which, at present, is in the hands of Bombay as a mere carrying agent, but which might belong to it as an independent trade and an original source of wealth. The great consumption of cotton goods in India affords in itself a vast field for industrial energy, but in the growing demand for manufactured cotton goods around all the basin of the Indian Ocean there is the pledge of a future trade so great that imagination hesitates about depicting its possible extent. Skill and machinery in Bombay being supposed equal to those of Lancashire—and English skill and machinery can always be obtained—we can compete with England both for an Indian trade and a foreign Asiatic, and African trade in manufactured cotton goods on the most advantageous terms. We grow the cotton, ship it to England, have it manufactured there, re-ship it in its manufactured state for Bombay, and ship it a third time for other trading ports in Africa or Asia. The English manufacture is, therefore, subject to the expense of three voyages, and an import duty, while the Indian manufacture would have only to undergo the cost of one voyage to the port of consumption. Thus a heavy disadvantage lies on the side of England, if Bombay were competing upon a scale adequate to supply the demand of Western India for piecegoods, and of those other places to which we re-export the surplus of our imports of English manufacture. The staple is at our doors; it is indigenous to our soil; the demand for cotton goods is increasing every day throughout Asia, Eastern Africa, and the Archipelago of the Indian Ocean; China itself consumes manufactured piecegoods on a scale to convert Bombay into a Manchester if the requisite energy and will were forthcoming. Russia beats the English manufacturers in the markets of Central Asia, and will still more effectually beat them if, instead of exporting the cheap cotton manufactures of Moscow and Vladimir to Bokhara and Kokhand, she carries out her purpose of establishing Russian factories at Bokhara and working up the cotton which is produced on the spot. In like manner Western India by the same vigorous action might become a formidable and successful rival of England in her African and Asiatic trade. Visionaries who are infected with the sentimental philosophy of the dreamer of Locksely Hall may dip into the future and see reproduced in Asia an agglomeratian of mighty empires with a spontaneous international life and international relations as acute as those which exist in Europe. The barbarism and isolation will certainly break up:—when and how, some future generation will learn; and the peoples who are now shut almost entirely out from communication with others by their self-imposed law of exclusiveness may come to watch the policy and doings of each other with lively interest and suspicious jealousy. But in the meantime the practical and conclusive demonstration of our trade returns is, that already all around the basin of the Indian Ocean there is an incipient trade in an article which Bombay might, from its highly advantageous circumstances, almost completely monopolise. It is a trade, too, which must go on developing itself into large and profitable proportions; it would react upon the quality of our cotton staples; bring capital to the country; and while developing to a gigantic extent a new industry, would supply remunerative labour to large numbers of the native community.

THE *Lahore Chronicle*:—The following is reported to be the arrangement between Russia and the King of Bokhara: Russia to keep 700 villages and towns in Khokan and in the territory which was in dispute between Bokhara and the former power. To this it is said Russia wished to add the stipulation to be allowed to maintain permanently two military cantonments, one in Khokan, the other in Bokhara. The King of Bokhara has applied for advice to Ameer Sheer Ali Khan of Cabool, and is said to be greatly alarmed at the increased demands of Russia.

THE same:—Has the British Government enforced any redress from the Nawab of Bhawulpore for the indignity which one of his servants, Ramzan Khan, inflicted on the driver of an English mail cart? We fear that unless that petty ruler mends his ways, we shall be obliged to treat him in a very summary manner. Why does not some one in search after episodes for a novel, descriptive of oriental life, make a sojourn at the court of the Nawab? We are quite sure—unless report greatly maligns the Nawab—that he would there find all the intrigues, the unspeakable littlenesses, the most intolerable despotism of the traditional oriental rule flourish in all their integrity. A huge prison in which 300 women are confined—many of them very unwilling wives—a ruler who cannot be approached by any one who is not accompanied by large presents, generally extorted from the people—whose cruelty is as capricious as it is relentless—who persecutes his relatives wherever they may be, even into our territory, and only finds too willing instruments in those who ought to know better for venting his spite—who laughs at our advice, and perhaps even threats, and thrashes our subjects with impunity—surely offer every element for the construction of a quasi-historical "Adventurer in Bhawulpore." We repeat that unless report greatly maligns him, the Nawab tries his best to make himself a nuisance to his subjects and to our Government.

THE *Englishman*:—We regret to learn, that Surgeon Macbeth, of H. M.'s 105th Regiment, died of cholera in Fort William on Wednesday night, (14th Feb.) after a few hours' illness. He was buried the following evening with military honours, the party being furnished by the Detachments of the 20th and 91st Regiments.

Two officers of the 105th Regiment have thus been carried off by cholera in the course of a few days, and we are naturally led to ask, what object was served by detaining this Regiment so long in camp here? A wing was actually under orders a week ago to proceed by train to Dinapore, when the order for their departure was cancelled just as they were going to set out. This delay, besides inconvenience to the Regiment, has been the cause of the loss of two valuable lives.

LATEST NEWS.

Subscription Telegrams.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

LONDON, 17TH FEBRUARY, 6-40 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 16d. to 16½d.; market better-tone.

Bengal Cotton 12d. to 12¼d.

Stock 442,500 bales.

Manchester market more doing.

7lb. Shirtings 14s. 6d.

No. 40 Twist 2s. 1d.

Bar Silver 5s. 1d. per ounce.

Government of India Securities:—

Four per cents. 87 to 88.

Five „ 101 to 102.

Five-and a-half 107½ to 108½.

Exchange:—

On Calcutta, 1s. 11⅝d. to 1s. 11⅞d.

„ Madras, 1s. 11⅝d. to 1s. 11⅞d.

„ Bombay, 1s. 11¾d. to 2s. 0⅛d.

Consols, 87⅝.

Bank discount 8 per cent.; good demand for money.

LONDON, 8TH FEBRUARY.

Fair Dhollera 16½d.

American and Madras Cotton fully one farthing dearer; Surats occasionally in favour of sellers.

Stock 430,000 bales.

Bengal Cotton 12¼d.

Manchester market stronger.

7lb. Shirtings 14s. 9d.; fair demand.

No. 40 Twist 2s. 1d.

Consols, 86⅞.

Lord Dufferin appointed Under Secretary of State.

OBITUARY—Lord Monteagle.

Private Telegram.

LONDON, 17TH FEBRUARY.

Cotton market flat.

7lb. Shirtings 14s.

No. 40 Twist 2s. 0½d.

Bank rate 8 per cent.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

BUSHIRE, 21st Feb.

Mail steamer *Euphrates* left for Bombay.

MASULIPATAM, 21st Feb.

Steamer *Burmah* sailed for Madras.

MADRAS, 22nd Feb.

Her Majesty's steamer *Arracan* from Rangoon in sight.

Steamer *Arabia* from Bombay and Southern ports in sight.

VIZAGAPATAM, 22nd Feb.

Steamer *Madras* from Bimlipatam in sight.

BOMBAY.

H. M.'s steamer *Auckland* was hauled into the Government Dock yesterday.

MR. CHARLES D. BENTLEY, clerk to Mr. Justice Couch, has been appointed Commissioner for taking affidavits.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Krishna* will be hauled into dock probably to-morrow, and is expected to be ready to return to Aden and Suez on the 20th proximo.

FRANCIS LLOYD, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed Judge and Session Judge of Poona, vice the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, promoted to the High Court.

MR. BICKERSTETH, the Senior Magistrate of Police, yesterday committed the offenders in the pearl robbery case to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE was yesterday afternoon engaged for the most part in hearing and disposing of Municipal cases, the majority of which were of a nature wholly uninteresting to the public.

A MEETING of the influential Parsees of this city will be held to-morrow, at 4 P. M., in the house of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Botliewalla, Hornby Row, Fort, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Dr. Haug, previous to his departure to England.

A BAZAAR, under the patronage of Lady Frere, will be held on Monday and Tuesday, at the Money Institution, facing the Esplanade, when a large quantity of fancy articles, just received from England, will be sold in behalf of the Nassick Orphanage and other female schools in connection with the Church Missionary Society.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 21st and 6 P. M. of the 22nd February: max. 12 hours 29 minutes; min. 0 hour 25 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 19th, and the United Kingdom 21st February.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council has nominated the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay:—

The Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; the Honorable George Foggo; the Honorable Alexander John Hunter; E. I. Howard, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law; and W. A. Russell, Esq., M.A.

PROGRAMME of music to be played this evening by the Band of the 4th King's Own Royal Regiment on the Esplanade:—

Quick March	"Zouaven"	Hamm.
Overture	"Czaar and Zimmermann"	Lortzing.
Burlesque	"Le Carneval de Venise"	Paganini.
Waltz	"Diana"	Lumbye.
Selection	"Les Hugenots"	Meyerbeer.
Galop	"Schiliten"	Kubner.

ON the rising of the Court yesterday the Acting Chief Justice intimated, in reference to the Hoolee holidays next week, that if it would suit the gentlemen of the bar the Court would sit on Wednesday, but not on Thursday, Friday, or Saturday: he did not know what arrangements had been come to on the Appellate side. Mr. Piggott understood that the Court was to be closed on the Appellate side on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Mr. Howard thought the arrangement proposed by His Lordship would suit the profession very well. It was then decided that the Court should be closed next week on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, sitting on Wednesday contrary to its usual custom.

THE Governor in Council has appointed John Pares Bickersteth, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, F. Blackmore, Esq., Surveyor to Messrs. Remington & Co., and John Dixon, Esq., Lloyd's Agent, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the grounding of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Jeddo* (while making the Port with the China Mails on board) on the night of Friday, the 2nd instant, on a patch of Rocks called "Choul Cadoo," Kenery Island, N. 0/15 W. 7 miles and about 3 miles from the shore. The investigation will be held at the Fort Police Office on Wednesday, the 7th March, at 12 o'clock at noon.

MR. MCCULLOCH moved before the Acting Chief Justice and Sir Joseph Arnould, sitting in full Court yesterday, to set aside an order in the case of *Eduljee Shapoorjee and others* vs. *Toolseydass Soonderdass*, made by Sir Joseph Arnould on 2nd February extending the time for applying to set aside an award. He stated that on the 2nd September 1865 that suit was referred to arbitration; on the 23rd January the award was submitted to the Court and ordered to be filed; and that upon the 2nd February the defendant applied upon an affidavit to Mr. Justice Arnould in Chambers that his Lordship would grant an extension of time to enable him to make an application for setting aside the award. His Lordship accordingly ordered that the defendant should have five days' further time for that purpose, adding however, a note, that he had considerable doubt as to his power to make the order, the terms of section 324 of the Code appearing to leave no discretion. Mr. McCulloch moved the present application on the ground (1) that the Judge had no power to exercise any discretion—the word of the section being "Any application to set aside an award *shall* be made within ten days;" and (2) that supposing his Lordship had such discretion, there were no sufficient reasons to justify the making of such an order in the present case. Mr. Pigott, on behalf of the defendant, opposed the application, and a lengthy discussion followed. At the conclusion, the Acting Chief Justice said the Court would probably look more to the substance of the matter than the precise language of the code, but would take time to consider.

[redacted]

THE case of [redacted]—which has already [redacted] connection with the refus[redacted] Messrs. Cleveland and & [redacted] suit on his defence into [redacted] called on before Sir Joseph [redacted] The Advocate General (Mr. White) [redacted] Marriott and Mr. Scoble for the plaintiff. [redacted] defendant, objected to Mr. White being permitted [redacted] for the plaintiff, as he had already accepted a re[redacted] from the defendant. As Mr. White did not contest the point, the Court sustained the objection, and the case—brought for the recovery of a sum of money upon a promissory note—was then proceeded with. (Query—Can the *Times of India* inform us whether the Advocate General, or any other Barrister, would return the fee paid by the plaintiff in a case like the above when a retaining fee had already been taken from the defendant?)

WE regret to have to chronicle a considerable increase this week in the number of deaths, the total from all causes amounting to 412 or 45 in excess of the last report, and 18 above the mean of the corresponding weeks in the past 10 years. Two European deaths only are recorded, and the Island is wonderfully free from both cholera and small-pox:—

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera	0	Small-pox	1
Measles	0	Measles	0
Other diseases	2	Fever	2
Unknown cause	0	Other diseases	13
INDO-EUROPEANS:		Accident	0
Fever	0	JEWS:	
Small-pox	0	Fever	0
Accident	0	Other diseases	1
Other diseases	0	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
HINDOOS:		Cholera	1
Cholera	1	Small-pox	4
Small-pox	4	Fever	8
Measles	16	Other diseases	7
Fever	173	Accident	0
Other diseases	53	NEGRO-AFRICANS:	
Accident	7	Small-pox	1
Unknown cause	0	Other diseases	0
MUSSULMANS:		Accident	0
Cholera	1	CHINESE:	
Small-pox	6	Fever	0
Measles	6	Other diseases	0
Fever	63	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Other diseases	30	Accident	0
Accident	0	Unknown causes	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths	Mean.
Cholera	3	57	Sexual and Child bearing	4	3
Small-pox	16	21	Tegumentary	0	1
Measles	23	14	Cachexy	25	22
Fever	250	183	Leprosy	0	1
Nervous system	20	11	Dropsy	4	3
Vascular system	0	1	Accident	7	4
Respiratory	26	23	Unknown cause	0	1
Alimentay	28	41			

MR. JOHN W. SMITH, the able manager of the Christy Minstrel *troupe*, which visited Bombay some two years and a half ago, writes from Melbourne to say that his engagement with the Minstrels having expired, he has embarked in another speculation, intends visiting India, and will make Bombay his first place of call. The "Lenton Troup" is the name the *artistes* go by, and they have been very successful in Melbourne, as the following extract will show:—

The Lenton Troupe have made their bow to the frequenters of the Haymarket, and may be congratulated upon having made a really great hit. I have seen a great many gymnasts, but I do not remember any who combined power, agility, elegance, and ease to such an extent as do the Messrs. Ridgway and Samwells. The results they accomplish are marked by a precision that appears like the result of mathematical calculation; and the facility with which each exploit is effected almost causes you to forget the audacity of the attempt and the risk which it involves. Sinewy, yet supple; fleshy, yet flexible; short of stature, and compact of frame, these youthful athletes are forcible illustrations of what may be done by physical training. Their feats are easily described; but to quote a time honoured formula, "they must be seen to be appreciated." On a single trapeze, very near the ceiling of the theatre, Mr. Samwells swings himself in all sorts of attitudes, and seems momentarily on the point of precipitating himself into the orchestra; but the catastrophe never arrives, and he eventually slides down a rope without ever touching it with his hands, in a way that astonishes the beholders. The great exploit, however, is the concluding one—Mr. G. Ridgway's volant performance on the flying trapeze. How he leaps, in two bounds, from the centre box in the dress circle to the back of the stage; how he occasionally misses his grasp and falls upon the padded platform, while a cry of terror is raised by a portion of the spectators; and how he varies his flight from swinging bar to swinging bar, by springing over the interval backwards, with nothing to guide him in his blind aim but a nice calculation of attitude and distance, are things which will be much better understood by observation than description. I am assured by those who have seen Leotard, that Mr. G. Ridgway's feats fully equal, if they do not surpass, those of the celebrated performer; and it certainly appears difficult to imagine anything more daring in design, or more perfect in act, than the flying leaps which are taken at the Haymarket, while the surprise they create is not alloyed by feelings of apprehension and insecurity; for this, as I have said, is removed by the apparent ease of the achievement. In order to vary the entertainment, Mr. H. Nelson, a member of the troupe, performs some popular airs on the rock harmonicon; and Signor Ferrari brings forward, not a "wilderness," but an orchestra of monkeys—one of whom looks as though the soul of some defunct low comedian had passed into his body, so that you are expecting to hear him say something funny every minute, instead of which he contents himself by putting a whole farce in his countenance, and laughing much as poor Wright used to laugh—only with such a set of teeth as the human possessor of the best furnished mouth might well envy. One of the simious performers engages in a broad sword combat with his instructor, and loads and fires a miniature rifle with as much *sang froid* as a volunteer.

LAST Saturday morning the passenger train ran off the line as it was leaving this place (Kussara,) through the negligence of the pointsman. He was said to be asleep, and his lantern covered with his clothes. Happily the train was only going slowly at the time. The Thull Ghaut engineer and inspector with numerous workpeople put down some new rails, and dragged the train on the rails again after a delay of several hours.—*The Poona, Feb. 22.*

WE rejoice to hear on reliable authority that, owing to the urgent entreaties of the Rev. C. Welford, Chaplain of Khandalla, Capt Osborn has directed plans for a *School Chapel* to be drawn out, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,050, with master's house, &c., and purposes this week to visit Lanowlee with a view to decide upon the site. Some time must elapse before the buildings can be erected and a master and mistress obtained from England; and we, therefore, trust that the Government will not allow the Chaplain, who has done so much, and gained the good will of the people, to be permanently removed.—*Id.*

A GOOD deal has been written lately about the proposal to dispose of the Bombay Education Society's Press, on the assumption that the committee intended with the proceeds to relieve the pressure on their finances. This is not the case. But they feel that in recommending the measure they are consulting the interests of the charity managed by them. The Press, according to the admission of the Manager at the late meeting, cannot be maintained in its present flourishing condition if Government continue to establish its own presses, and thus withdraw from it the really remunerative work on which its prosperity has hitherto depended. Besides which, the press premises do not belong to the Society, and a notice to quit might any day be served on the Manager with most serious consequences. We are glad to have it in our power to make this explanation, which gives an entirely new aspect to the conduct of the committee.—*Id.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Telegraphic intelligence has been received at Madras of the death of Mr. Charles G. Storey, Post Master at Secunderabad. While driving out in a dog-cart on Wednesday last (14th Feb.) the horse shied, and he was thrown out of the cart with such violence that he was taken up dead. The unfortunate young man was a general favourite, and had just entered upon a very promising career. He was a useful public servant; and his untimely death is deplored by all who knew him.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Feb. 17.*

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.—Ever since last Saturday, (10th Feb.) messages from Kurrachee, either for Bombay or the North-West Provinces, have been refused, and yet we received yesterday morning—the sixteenth—a telegram, bearing date Bombay the *sixteenth*! Why the line which, from this circumstance we must take to be in working order, should be closed to local traffic, is a mystery to many besides ourselves. Several messages received from London, for transmission to Bombay, Madras, Agra, Allahabad, and Calcutta, since the *ninth* instant, are still awaiting despatch. Copies of three of these, to our personal knowledge, reached Bombay by the last steamer. We learn that Colonel Robinson is congratulating himself upon the wonderful efficiency developed in his department by the adoption of that great imposture known as the "group" system, and the increase of salaries paid to his employes; but we are curious to know whether the Sind lines were ever closed so long to the community of Kurrachee before, and yet this is a splendid season. What will it be during the mons on? In losing Col. Douglas and bringing on Col. Robinson, we fear, we have fallen out of the frying pan into the fire.—*Sindian, Feb. 17.*

DEATH OF THE MASTER BUILDER OF H. M.'S DOCKYARD.

WE yesterday announced, in a short paragraph, the death of Mr. Jehanghir Nowrojee Wadia, Master Builder of the Bombay Dockyard. This melancholy event took place at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, at his residence, Middle Colaba. Mr. Jehanghir was the second son of Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, formerly Master Builder of the Dockyard. The deceased entered the dockyard as an apprentice at an early age in 1838, and was subsequently sent by his father, in company with his cousin, Mr. Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia, to England, and on his return to Bombay in 1841, after completing his professional studies in the Arsenal at Woolwich, and on the retirement of his father, he was appointed First Assistant Builder, and in 1857 he succeeded the late Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, the then Master Builder, in his appointment. The deceased gentleman filled this responsible and onerous appointment with great credit to himself and advantage to Government, and from the manner in which he discharged these duties he won for himself the respect and esteem of his superiors, amongst whom were several Commanders-in-Chief and other distinguished officers of the late Indian Navy as well as of the Royal Navy.

In 1863 Mr. Jehanghir was presented with a handsome gold pocket chronometer by H. I. M. the Emperor of the French, as a mark of approval for services rendered to the vessels of the French Navy by the department of which he was the head.

The deceased was deservedly held in great esteem by the members of his own community, who assembled in unusually large numbers yesterday morning at his late residence, when his remains were conveyed to the Tower of Silence. There were also several of the European heads of departments present on the melancholy occasion.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described, have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI:—

Luxumon Dhurmajee (*alias* Burmajee), Gopal Luxumon, Luckhoo Luxumon, and Govind Sayajee, tailors.

Mahomed Ally Essabhoy, a servant in the employ of [redacted]

[redacted] Haji Ayeb, unemployed.

[redacted] Cadur, a khullasee.

[redacted], a Murathi writer.

[redacted] actor.

[redacted] and Bapoo Thicksett, [redacted]

[redacted] ri, an English writer, unemployed.

[redacted] coachman.

Orders in the matter of the abovenamed Insolvents [redacted] and personal estates and effects of the said [redacted] in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly [redacted]

MURDER OF A EUROPEAN SOLDIER IN DUNCAN ROAD.

A CORONER'S inquest was held on Wednesday and yesterday at the Colaba Sanitarium, before Dr. Hewlett, to enquire into the cause of the death of Pierce Hogan, a private of the 45th Regiment.

John Field, sworn: I am a private in H. M.'s 4th Foot, and live at the Barracks, Colaba. I have looked at the body on which this inquest is held, and identify it as that of Pierce Hogan, who was a private of the 45th Regiment. He was an invalid under order for embarkation to England. I have known him for about two months. He was suffering from chest complaints. On the night of the 19th February, about 11 o'clock, I was in the same room with him in the Sanitarium Barracks. I with two other men and the deceased broke out of barracks and went in two buggies to a liquor shop and house of ill fame—I believe in Duncan road. We went into the upstairs room and found in it a black man (an American) who keeps the house, besides two sailors belonging to the *Octavia*, and two women, one European and the other a native. We ordered two bottles of brandy, and all the men drank one glass each round. One of my comrades, by name James Carlin, sat down on the table, which suddenly gave way with him. On this the owner of the house demanded payment for the damage done to the table. Carlin replied he had no money about him, but would call and pay for it the next day. This did not satisfy the American, who sprang up and hit Carlin on the back of the neck, and said he would have his life. The two men struggled, and Carlin fell to the floor. I went to pick Carlin up, when the American left Carlin and began to attack me; and the two sailors, who had been quiet up to that time, also set upon me. They tried to throw me out of the window, when the deceased caught hold of my leg and pulled me back. They let me fall on the floor and began to attack the deceased. They took him into a back room. I remained half stunned for a few minutes, when I got up. I went and pushed the door of the back-room open, and met the two sailors and the American coming out. I went into the back-room and did not see Hogan. The European woman, who had been in the front room, was sitting down in a corner. The place was quite dark. I shouted out for Hogan, and then the European woman answered "He is not here." I went back into the front room and was attacked again by the American and the two sailors. James Carlin came to my assistance, and with his help I broke open the door which had been shut, and got out and came out into the road. The three men followed us and beat us, and at last left us lying on the ground. I got back to barracks by about half past 4 in the morning. The deceased came in about 6 o'clock to my bed. I asked him—"What did they do to you when you got into the back room?" He replied—"I was thrown out of a window two storeys high by the two sailors and the black man, and my head came against the corner of the wall, and it turned me on my feet, and I fell on my feet. I think I am hurt inside; I cannot stand." The deceased was throwing up some phlegm mixed with blood. I got up, got a *dhooly*, put the deceased into it, and sent him to hospital. The fourth man who went to the house of ill fame with us left just after the row began.

James Carlin, the next witness, after stating that they entered the house in Duncan road where he accidentally knocked down a table, added: The American struck me on the back of my neck and knocked me down. Field came to my assistance, and then the sailors began to attack Field. The black American left me and began to strike Field. I got on my legs and went to Field's assistance. I was again knocked down and pulled into a back room by the American. I was shoved into the room and the door was shut upon me. I shouted to be let out, and some of them opened the door and attacked me again. The woman bit my thumb. I was at length pulled out into the front room and thrown down-stairs. Field and I were both beaten in the street and left lying down. At last we got up and walked home to barracks. I did not see the deceased after I was first knocked down. I did not see him until the next morning at 7 o'clock when I found him lying in his bed. I asked him "How did you get on?" He replied I was thrown out of a window." He was coughing and bringing up blood. I do not know the sailors' names, but I should recognise them if I saw them. We, soldiers, were all the worse for liquor on entering the house.

Private Robert Burke, after stating how they went together to the house in Duncan road, continued: The American caught Carlin by the throat and choked him. I got between them and parted them. One of the sailors said "Let us put this man (Field) out of the way first." They caught hold of him and were going to throw him out of the window. The deceased caught hold of the sailor, who had hold of Field, and pulled him off, and Field fell on the floor. I saw the two sailors and the black catch hold of Hogan and pitch him through the window. They then turned round, caught hold of me, and threw me out of the window. I fell on my hip and was stunned, and remember nothing more till I found myself in a police station the next morning. I was taken before the magistrate and sent back to my barracks. I got to the barracks about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and saw the deceased lying down on his cot. I saw him spitting up blood. He said he thought he should not live. He said "That fall that I got through the window has done this." I was put in the guard room for being absent.

Serjeant Thomas Nicholson, of H. M.'s 103rd Foot, remembered seeing the deceased lying on his cot between 3 and 4 o'clock on the 20th instant. There were several men in the room, and he heard the deceased say that, on the previous night, he was thrown out of a window in Duncan road.

Dr. D. C. Taylor, M. D., Staff Assistant Surgeon, stated that the deceased was an invalid attached to the Colaba Sanitarium, and was suffering from pulmonary consumption; he was sent from Poona for change of air, and derived considerable benefit, and was discharged from hospital as a convalescent on the 19th January last, and went to reside in barracks. He was brought to hospital about 4 P. M., on the 20th inst., in a state of very great exhaustion, caused from bleeding from the lungs. He never rallied after admission, and died early on the morning of the 21st. From a *post mortem* examination, witness believed the cause of death to be hemorrhage from the left lung; and was of opinion that hemorrhage might have been caused, and thereby death accelerated in the delicate state of health of the deceased, by his being thrown from a height.

Yesterday, before the the same jury, Mr. Inspector Jackson produced James Henry Ladd, the keeper of the house in Duncan road, and George Bidgood and Thomas Chainey, the two sailors. They were identified by Robert Burke and John Field. They stated, in answer to the Coroner, that they reserved their defence.

VERDICT.—The jury is of opinion that the deceased Private Pierce Hogan came to his death from injuries received by having been thrown from a height out of the window of a house, by two sailors (since identified) and by the owner of the said house, who, therefore, in the opinion of the jury, are each and severally guilty of the crime of culpable homicide amounting to murder

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—22ND FEB

(BEFORE J. P BICKERSTETH, ESQ, CHAIRMAN; C. H. BENN, ESQ, AND BHASKER SOONDERJEE, ESQ.)

HOUSE ASSESSMENT APPEAL.—At a Court of Petty Sessions, held yesterday, an appeal was presented by Moorleedhur Cutchoo and Jugjeevandass Nanabhoy, against the Municipal Commissioner, complaining that assessment had been levied on certain house property of theirs in course of erection, during the period for which the said assessment had been levied, the property having during that time yielded no return. The money was paid under protest, and the object of the present proceedings was to secure its return.

Mr. Leathes, who appeared for the Municipal Commissioner, objected to the admission of the appeal on the ground that sections 17 and 18 of Act XXV. of 1856 had not been complied with by the appellants, (Sec. xvii. provides that "No appeal of this nature shall be heard unless the amount of the rate or tax has been deposited with the Commissioners"—and Section xviii. provides that "Every such appeal shall be commenced within ten days after the accrual of the cause of complaint, &c. &c."

The Collector of Municipal Taxes, Mr. Fellows, produced the Assessment Books for 1864, and pointed out an entry of the assessment on appellants' property, now the subject of dispute. It is situated on the Duncan Road, numbered 113. The certificate of the assessment was signed by two Commissioners. Of this fact the appellants declared they were unaware.

The Chairman observed that the appeal was too late. It ought to have been lodged on or before the 25th March 1865.—Appeal dismissed.

FORT POLICE COURT.—22ND FEB.

(BEFORE J. P BICKERSTETH ESQ.)

REFUSING DUTY AND USING ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.—William Gibson, seaman of the British ship *Flying Foam*, was yesterday charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the said ship, and using abusive language towards the second officer.

It appears from the evidence of Mr. Boyce, 2nd officer of the ship, that on Wednesday night last, at 8 o'clock, he ordered the prisoner to come aft and hoist up the boat, which he refused to do. He ordered him a second time, when the prisoner used insolent and abusive language towards him.

His Worship convicted the offender, and sent him to the House of Correction for one week.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Beeharee Cudoree was yesterday charged with having in his possession a quantity of copper change, of the value of Rs. 9-8, suspected to have been stolen from one Babajee Mahadoo.

The prisoner urged in defence that as he was passing by the shop of the complainant, he was charged with stealing the money, which he alleged he brought from Tanna. He produced no witness to prove that it was his.

The evidence of the prosecutor was so conclusive that His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for three weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour.

[redacted]

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

THEFT.—A Hindoo named Nana Pooree Pattonpooree was yesterday convicted and sentenced to receive ten stripes, for stealing Rs. 3-10, belonging to one Dhondoo Bhojoo.

A FEVERISH DEFENCE.—Cheena Premjee was placed at the bar, charged with stealing a piece of broad cloth, worth Rs. 4, the property of one Premjee Pandel.

The defence set up by the prisoner was, that he was feverish and took the cloth.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to fourteen days' imprisonment in the Country Goal with hard labour.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—22ND FEB.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Edward Gisborne vs. D. T. Buchanan.

THE plaintiff claimed Rs. 90-11, the balance due by the defendant on account of his board on the 18th January, and from the latter date to the 5th February 1866. It appeared that the plaintiff and the defendant boarded together on the understanding that the expenses were to be borne by them equally. The plaintiff defrayed the bazaar and other petty expenses; and, on the defendant's refusal to pay his share, brought this action to recover half the amount of the total expenses, which, he said, were regularly entered in a book, and which the defendant had repeated opportunities of examining. The defendant, on the other hand, contended that he never looked into the book, and that the plaintiff had, improperly, as he submitted, entered therein the expenses on account of his wife, to which latter he (the defendant) was not at all liable. The defendant further stated that he had paid for several articles which he now and then took to the house for their joint use, and he contended that he had a right to set off the value of those things against the amount claimed by the plaintiff. After some discussion His Honor ordered the case to be postponed, to admit of the plaintiff's account book being produced in Court.

Mayo Jacques vs. G. Leveque.

This action was brought to recover Rs. 56, being two months' wages, from the 21st November 1865 to the 15th January 1866, at Rs. 28 per mensem, due to the plaintiff as a cook on board the French ship *Noe*, of which the defendant is the master.

The plaintiff, a negro, as well as the defendant, spoke French, and had the assistance of an interpreter. The plaintiff stated that he shipped at Hongkong on board the defendant's vessel on the 21st November, but had received no wages since then. The defendant mentioned that he (plaintiff) was paid his wages at Hongkong; and that his subsequent wages had been forfeited by the French Consul at Bombay for disobedience and insolence, and illegally leaving the ship. He (defendant) submitted that the man's wages having been credited by the Consul to the French Government as a fine, he had no control over the amount, and that any claim the plaintiff might have must be preferred against the Consul.

The articles under which the plaintiff joined the ship were produced. His Honor was of opinion that he could not proceed with the case until an English translation of the document had been made; for if, by the articles, the plaintiff agreed to abide by the decision of the French Consul, there would be an end of the case.

The defendant was directed to get a translation of the articles in English, and the case was ordered to be postponed until Monday next. The defendant stated that, in the first place, he could not attend on Monday, as he was ready to leave Bombay to-morrow (Friday) morning, and that, in the next place, he could not give a translation of the articles without the permission of the Consul. He agreed, however, to communicate to the Consul the order of the Court; and stated that, in his absence, the Consul would answer any claim which might be made against him in respect of the plaintiff's wages.

The plaintiff applied to the Court to detain the ship; for if the captain went away his wages would be lost to him.

His Honor told him that he could not detain the vessel. It was the plaintiff's own fault that, although he was discharged on the 24th January last, he did not sue for his wages until the captain had made every preparation to leave Bombay.

The case was then postponed until Monday next.

Khooma Daya vs. Fatmabee.

The plaintiff claimed Rs. 9-15, being the balance due on a promissory note for Rs. 6-4 given by the defendant on the 25th September 1863, with Rs. 4-11, the interest due on the sum.

The plaintiff stated that the defendant executed the note in the presence of her late husband and of the attesting witness, whose name appeared in it, and that the money was paid in their presence.

The attesting witness in question stated that he had attested the note, but that he never before saw the defendant, nor did he see any money paid by the plaintiff to her.

The defendant denied having executed the note. It was possible her deceased husband might have borrowed the money, but he never spoke to her of it. Her name was Khuteezabee, not Fatmabee.

His Honor, on looking at the note, observed that an action had been brought, in respect of it, against the same defendant on the 15th September 1865, and that the claim was dismissed by His Honor the First Judge. A memo. in English to that effect had been made on the note by an officer of the Court, from which the above circumstance appeared. It created a suspicion in His Honor's mind, and by the application of a microscope to the document, His Honor discovered that a portion of the signature of the attesting witness had been written above a portion of the memo. made by the Court's officer—leading to the presumption that that signature had been obtained subsequently to the first action which the plaintiff had brought on this identical note, and that he now sought to support his alleged claim by a false attestation. He had perjured himself in swearing that the defendant executed the note in the presence of the attesting witness. The Court, therefore, gave a verdict for the defendant.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES—1866.

SIXTH DAY, THURSDAY, 22ND FEB.

ALTHOUGH being an extra day, got up in a short space of time and only to make a little more sport, the programme of this afternoon was quite beyond our expectations. It consisted of five races, four, however, being only contested, the other was a "walk over." The entries for the hurdle race were ten, being even better than on the last occasion, and the largest field that ever was run this side of India, that is, we mean, of its sort. We are happy to say that, though there were three spills, no accident occurred to the receivers—both riders and horses. On account of this being the termination of our racing season, we imagined there would be a great gathering, but it was not so, though from what cause we cannot say. The attendance at the Grand stand was even less than on Tuesday; but the Public one was very well attended. No Band again! though the Governor's was intimated, in the daily papers, to be in attendance at the Victoria Gardens. Between the second and third races some excitement was occasioned, by the sight of the natives, who thronged the inside of the Course, all making off as fast as they could; and glancing in the direction they were taking, we perceived the cause to be a fire, close against the haystacks. This occasioned some consternation, our Secretary, Major Henderson, making off to the scene, imagining it to have been the haystacks that were ablaze; but soon returned with the news that it was only a hut, and which shortly expired of itself. The racing was excellent, and about one of the best days of the meeting.

1ST RACE.—*A Hurdle Race.* Rupees 200, presented by Aga Jalal Shah, with Rupees 100 from the Fund R. C. over six hurdles. Entrance 5 G. M. Weight 10 st. Professionals to carry 3 lbs. extra. The winner of the previous hurdle race to carry 7 lbs extra.

			st.	lb.		
Dr Millar's	b a h	Ronald Bayne	10	0	Feroze	1
Major Crosbie's	g a h	Denmark	[illegible]	0	Mr. Ward	2
Mr. Lamb's	b a g	Laniff	10	0	Mr S.	3
Major Crosby's	b a h	Harkaway	10	[illegible]	Mr. W.	4
H H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Abdool Wahab	10	0	Cassim	5
Mr Baily's	c a h	Rufus	10	0	Sullivan	0
Mr. D.'s	c a h	Cheesecake	10	0	Mr H.	0
Mr M.'s	b a h	Ebrahim	10	0	Mr Maud	0
The Bedouin's	g a h	Camel	10	0	Mr. S	0
Mr. Walker's	c a h	Rocket	10	0	Mr W.	0

The above ten presented themselves soon after the ringing of the bell. Ronald Bayne was placed the favourite, and did not disappoint his backers. On being marshaled at the post they were sent away with a good start, all going off on even terms, with the exception of *Camel*, who was a little in rear of the lot. On coming to the first hurdle, which was placed a hundred yards from the winning post, *Ronald Bayne* was the first over, the rest all following, with the exception of *Rufus*, who did make an attempt at it this evening, but *only* an attempt, for he made a smasher of it, and went tumbling over, leaving his rider this side. *Cheesecake* was pulled up a short distance from it, his rider, after going over the first hurdle, finding he had broken a stirrup leather. By this time the other had gone over the second, *Ronald Bayne* still leading; but here *Camel* came to grief. He rushed at the hurdle as if making to go over, and then stopped short, jerking the reins out of his rider's hands, and then immediately went over, when down he came. Here also *Rocket* refused to go off, notwithstanding the gentle insinuations of his rider, who was at last obliged to leave in despair. The lead was still kept by *Ronald Bayne* at the third hurdle, *Denmark* being next; then came *Abdool Wahab*, with him *Laniff* and *Harkaway*. At this point *Ebrahim* shot his bolt, causing a burster on the other side while endeavouring to clear the hurdle. It was now seen that if *Ronald Bayne* took the remainder of the hurdles as gallantly as he took the first, he must be landed the winner. This he did, and won a splendid race in good racing time. From the last half mile there was an exciting race of it, being well contested by *Denmark* and *Laniff*, who were second and third respectively. Poor little *Harkaway* ran game throughout, but the pace at which the others went was too strong for him. He came in a good fourth. *Abdool Wahab* made an indifferent fifth. No mistake it was a good race, all the spectators declaring it was the best hurdle race they had ever seen in India.

Time—1½ mile, 3 min. 12 sec.; whole distance, 3 min. 19 sec.

2ND RACE.—*For all Horses*, with the exception of those mentioned in the list. Weight for age. Winners before, or during, the Meeting once 7 lbs, twice 10 lbs., oftener one stone extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Horses that have never won 10 lbs. Horses that have never started 1 stone. Rupees 300 from the Fund. 10 G. M. entrance. 1½ mile and a distance.

			st.	lb.		
Abdool Wahab's	b a h	Namook	9	1	Ab. Rizzack	1
Mr Crawford's	g a h	Jurham	10	0	J. C. Brewtey	2
Major Crosbie's	c a h	Challenger	9	1	Rowjee	3

This was supposed to be *Jurham's*, but the weight he gave *Namook* told against him. *Challenger* never had a chance in the race. The three went off on even terms, but passing the chair, *Jurham* was leading, *Namook* waiting, pulling two double. At the mile post *Challenger* tailed behind considerably, while *Namook* had collared the leader, and was running alongside of him. They kept in this position up to the finish, when within a short distance of the winning post, Rizzack let his horse out and won easy, without calling upon him.

Time—1½ mile, 2 min. 56 sec.; whole distance, 3 min. 16 sec.

3RD RACE.—*A Handicap for all Galloways.* Rupees 300 from the Fund. Entrance 100 Rupees. 3 G. M. forfeit for standing the Handicap. 1½ mile.

			st.	lb.		
H.H. Aga Khan's	b a g	Jairam	9	12	Syed	1
Mr. Hogg's	g a g	Old Tom	9	7	Ali Abdoolah	2
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a g	Nightingale	7	10	Cassim	3
Major Crosbie's	g a p	Dutchman	8	3	R. wjee	0
Mr. Cummin's	b a g	The Don	8	12	Rizzack	0

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Jairam's performance in the "Galloway Plate," of which he was the winner placed him also as the winner of this by the "knowing ones," and he did not belie their expectations A good start was effected for all but *Dutchman*, whose groom had hold of his head on account of his having a trick of bolting off as soon as he is brought to the post, losing him a considerable distance. From the first corner little *Nightingale* took the lead up to the mile post, going away from the others a couple of lengths; but here he was collared by *Old Tom*, *Jairam* being last. At the haystacks they were all a little closer together, but on rounding the Dhobies' corner *Old Tom* was leading with the *Dutchman* alongside. From Pallonjee's was a good race home, all being together at the last corner, and a toss up whose race it was. At the distance it was *Old Tom's* race, whose rider was watching *Nightingale*. *Jairam*, playing his former trick, crept up from inside, took the lead, and won by half a length, *Old Tom* beating *Nightingale* by a head.

Time—1¼ mile, 2 min, 37 sec.

4TH RACE.—*For all untrained Horses.* 200 Rupees from the Fund. ½ mile—catch weights 10 st. and over. Gentlemen riders. Entrance 50 Rupees.

		st	lb.	
Mr. Turner's	... c a h Australia ...	10	0	1
Major Crosbie's	... g a h Emperor ...			2
Mr. S 's	... b a h Ebrahim ...	10	0	3
Mr. B 's	... b a h Little Harry ..	10	0	0
Mr D 's	... c a h Cheesecake ..	10	0	dr.
Major Hume's	... g a h Chance ..	10	0	0
Mr. L.'s	... g a h Little Tommy ..	10	0	0
Mr. W.'s.	... o a g Robin Hood ..	10	0	0
Mr. M 's.	... c a h Royalist ..	10	0	0

This brought out nine, though the card only showed six, three of them having been subsequently entered, *Emperor* being run under protest, the Stewards having objected to his entry, as he was said to be a trained horse. The objection during the course of the day was, however, renewed, and his owner ran him, and being second claimed the race as he had been placed on the outside at the start. We do not know, however, what decision the Stewards had come to regarding the dispute. A wretched start was effected, and it being only half a mile spin, they went as hard as they could go, *Australia* being landed the winner, *Emperor* a good second, and *Ebrahim* third, the rest all close. *Robin Hood* bolted with his rider after the finish and then threw him. *Cheesecake* did not run, he having been drawn by his owner.

Time—½ mile, 58 Sec.

For a purse of Rs. 3.0, presented by Mr. Abdool Rizzack Mr. Cummin's *The Lion* walked over, no other horse having been entered against him.

This was a termination to the Racing Season of 1866, and we must say, all things considered, as successful a one as we have had for some years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Perhaps the clearest illustration of "Miles'" complaint might be furnished in the following case:—

Supposing that I had never been promoted (?) to a Warrant, it may be assumed, having been a Serjeant of some standing in 1848, that, on the expiration of my time in 1864, I might have retired as Serjeant Major on a pension per annum of, viz:—

Serjeant Major's pension............	£ 45
Annuity	,, 20
Children's pay	,, 27
	£ 92

But, having had the honour of holding a Warrant from 1848 to 1864, I found that the honour was equivalent to half pension. Thus in my case:—Having served 21 years in the army, of which 16 years were passed in the performance of a Warrant Officer's duties, I was allowed the following annual pension, viz:—

Serjeant Major's pension	£45
Annuity......................	...a sheet of parchment.
Children's pay...	another sheet of parchment.
Total	£45.

These two sheets of parchment not saleable, though commission fee was duly paid.

Sixteen years' service as a Warrant Officer counts for nothing; had I served another year I should have obtained the full pension of a Conductor, namely, £60, so that although my Warrant could not obtain me the additional £15, it managed, without the slightest compunction, to deprive me of £47, for it would have been unbecoming the position of a Warrant Officer to accept gratuity or children's pay.

Let me, however, mention the most anomalous item in the Warrant regulations As said before, my not holding a Warrant for seventeen years deprived me of £60, Conductor's pension. And why so? Simply because mine was a hale constitution, and I had never got a doctor to pronounce me fit for a trip to Europe for three years at Government expense. Had I been a sickly, expensive subject I could have left the service on £100 per annum five years before I was entitled to retire on £45. Sarve him right! What business has he to be healthy in such a climate? I have only a sound constitution to blame for depriving me of more than half my pension.

No man can avoid being sick occasionally, but continued ill health should not be held to entitle the sufferer to double pension. The whole code, Sir, requires to be revised, and until this is done it is nothing but equitable to allow full time Warrant officers to retire on three-fourths, and Invalids on half, their present emoluments.

A PENSIONED WARRANT OFFICER.

REORGANIZATON PERPLEXITIES.

To the Editor of the Madras Times.

SIR,—I am informed, upon the best authority, that the "Attached" Officers of Native Regiments stationed at Secunderabad have just been ordered to attend Regimental Parades dismounted, and in command of Companies, from which the Native Captains are removed for that purpose. Now, Sir, is this another new organization or the old organization resumed, and is the order that of the Commander-in-Chief, or only that of the General at Hyderabad? An answer to these questions will oblige a perplexed ATTACHED OFFICER.

Madras, 12th February.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MHOW, 18TH FEBRUARY.

FOR the past few days the weather has been very fickle. The mornings and evenings are very pleasant and cool; but from eleven in the morning till four in the afternoon it is very windy, accompanied with dust-storms, which shows the early setting in of the hot westerly wind. We had also a few days ago very heavy fog, and the planters of poppies and other annual cereals were greatly alarmed of damage to young shoots.

The station is very lively just now; what with amusements at the gymkhana, theatres, &c., every alternate day the band of each of the regiments stationed here enlivens us with some of the best selections from *Verdi, Donizetti, &c.* The band plays under a splendid pavilion lately erected for that purpose, in a garden very tastefully laid out with the rarest of shrubs and plants, intersected with gravel walks for vehicles and pedestrians.

Sir Robert is expected to return here from Neemuch in the beginning of next month, *en route* to Poona.

The Agency of the Carrying Company here appears to carry on an extensive business. It is stated that the G. I. P. Railway station in Khundwah, Nimar, will be opened for the traffic of passengers and goods in the middle of March next; it is also further stated that the Carrying Company will run their bullock-train from Mhow to Khundwah and *vice versa*, and that Mr. Pires, the Agent of the Company here, is to be appointed as Superintendent on that line.

SIND.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—Nawab Mukkee Khan, late Prince of Lucknow, arrived here by train from Kotree on Thursday. He has come from Calcutta, by way of the North West Provinces and the Punjab, accompanied by his sons and brothers, and about two hundred and fifty armed followers. He is proceeding on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and will remain here until he can charter a steamer to take him and his party to their destination.—*Sindian, Feb.* 17.

WE learn that the evidence tending to establish the charges preferred against the officers accused of ringing the bells on the night of December 8, and perpetrating the telegraph hoax which announced Captain Tyrwhitt's death in Hydrabad has closed; and that testimony for the defence began to be adduced on Thursday, and was continued throughout yesterday. The proceedings, as far as we can hear, are not likely to be brought to a close for some days yet.—*Id.*

CAPTAIN HICKS, H. M.'s 1st Belooch Regiment, who arrived here from Ahmedabad fourteen days ago, is about to be ordered by Sir Robert Honner to return to that station by the first opportunity, to resume charge of the Military Pay Office there. This is somewhat significant, for Captain Knight, late Officiating Divisional Paymaster here, was nominated Paymaster at Ahmedabad only last December, and he left Kurrachee to join his appointment on the 10th ultimo. We should not be at all surprised to see Captain Knight make his appearance among us before long, as he is partly implicated in the bell-ringing affair, and, from what has already transpired at the Court of Enquiry, we believe his evidence would be of great importance to the prosecutor.—*Id.*

HOW TO KEEP A WIFE AT HOME.—We have heard of a strange expedient adopted by a native of the Shikaree caste, to prevent his wife from running away. It appears the woman, who is about twenty years of age, had left his bed and board on repeated occasions, and he had applied to Mr. Boulton for his interference to compel her to come back. On the magistrate telling the man he had no such power, the other day the husband followed his truant better-half to Joong-shaie, and was bringing her with him to Kurrachee, when, in the vicinity of the quarries, he drew a knife and severed the tendon named after Achilles, above each of the woman's heels, thus actually performing the operation vulgarly known as "ham-stringing." He then took the woman on his back and carried her some distance; but finding her rather a heavy load, he placed her under the shade of a prickly pear tree, and went for a donkey on which he brought her to his house. There the poor woman remained for several days before she could make her condition known or receive medical attendance. It was not till some one chanced to pass by the door that she told her extraordinary story, and that the police were in consequence brought to the spot. She was taken to the Civil Hospital, and her husband into custody. On being brought before the magistrate, the fellow said he had invoked the aid of the law in vain in the maintenance of his conjugal rights, and had no other alternative left but the cruel one he had resorted to. He begged to be let off, promising he would provide for the woman through life, and the wife herself expressed her determination not to appear against him. He was, however, committed for trial.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

THE "GERTRUDE."—This vessel, which left Calcutta about a month ago, got on shore some 20 miles south of Trincomalee. The passengers were all safely landed, but, it is feared, the ship will become a total wreck.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 16.

A TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—An instance has occurred within the past few days, in which a joint telegram for the Allahabad and Calcutta journals reached the former place, and was duly printed in the *Pioneer*, the Calcutta message going on. It so happened, however, that this last message reached its destination only three or four hours before the post brought in the *Pioneer*, in which it had already found utterance on type. As this is undoubtedly a feat to be proud of, we offer our congratulations to all concerned as in duty bound.—*Id.*

IT is reported that the Nishmees are plundering the British villages in the Luckimpore Division, and carrying away children. The inhabitants on the frontier have been supplied with arms and ammunition to defend their lives and property.—*Englishman, Feb* 16.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

No. 1 Garrison Battery of the Bengal Artillery will be shortly disbanded. Thanks to the events caused by the mismanagement of the transfer of the Indian army to the Crown, very liberal terms have been offered to the non-commissioned officers and gunners.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb.* 17.

OUR letter from the Central Provinces (too late for to-day's issue) states that Brigadier General Travers, V.C., commanding the Saugor Field Force, having resigned on promotion, is succeeded by Brigadier General Turner, C. B., late commanding one of the brigades in the Bhootan force.

The Bank of Bombay, in addition to the Agency at Jubbulpore, are about to open one at Nagpore; and the Bank of Bengal are about to open branches at Jubbulpore and Hinghunghat under Messrs. Rennie and Gilham.—*Id.*

REORGANIZATION PERPLEXITIES.

(From the Madras Times, February 17.)

IN that portion of our columns allotted to correspondence, we publish the letter of an "Attached Officer," but we are in possession of more recent intelligence from Secundrabad than that afforded to us by our correspondent; we shall therefore endeavour to answer his rather momentous questions as speedily as possible.

The facts of the case at Secundrabad are simply these. It appears that an officer commanding a native regiment at that station, being desirous of bringing his "Attached Officers" upon the muster for duty, reported their exemption from the same to the Brigadier General Commanding the Division. The latter ordered their immediate attendance upon parade, but as well as we can learn did not specify whether *mounted* or upon foot. However, we are told, that, in some instances, officers who only possessed chargers were ponies, necessarily had to attend parade upon foot, and, we suppose, will continue to attend parade dismounted until Government finds them chargers of the proper height. We have carefully perused His Excellency's minute upon the Reorganization of the Madras Army, and we find that the Commander-in-Chief does not permit *dismounted* European officers upon the parade ground, and also that native officers are clearly guaranteed the commands of their respective companies, *under all circumstances*. In a case like this, where a native officer is temporarily removed from the command of his company to make way for a European, we consider a grave fault has been committed, since such removal must not only prove painful to the feelings of a native officer proud of his new command, but is likely to lower him in the esteem of his men, who, with the combined obstinacy and ignorance of natives of that class, in general, are not easily to be brought to a perception of the real state of affairs. To the European officer, also, the effect is not less painful, since he is suddenly placed upon an equality with the native officers, his subordinates, and apparently, from a native view, as a matter of punishment. From a perusal of the Commander-in-Chief's minute, also, the European officer must naturally imagine that to appear dismounted upon parade is in some sort derogatory to his dignity, and we consider that it is more than probable that the sepoys are of the same opinion; if so, we cannot but consider the action of the Secundrabad authorities as either wise or judicious. The many changes consequent upon the introduction of a totally new organization into the Army cannot fail to have astonished, nay almost confounded, the unsophisticated native soldiers. In this case, and we regret it, we find that just as the sepoys were probably about to obtain an inkling into the new system, measures, as our correspondent states, calculated to lead to the idea of an "old organization," are introduced to once again unsettle the minds of all ranks, and create a discontent which is most undesirable. Our readers may consider that we have given this subject an importance inconsistent with its merits, but we are of a different opinion, believing that it requires the immediate interference of the Commander-in-Chief to prevent further confusion and ill-discipline. His Excellency's orders have been clearly set aside in a case such as this, where a European officer has been placed in command of a company upon parade, and we are really ashamed to speculate upon what the feelings of the Secundrabad sepoys must be on witnessing this most remarkable blunder. That the new organization has proved a complete failure, and that the Government is compelled to return to the old system *in an underhand manner*, is the very least that the natives can expect from this injudicious order, and we consider that even so much speculation is amply sufficient to cause his Excellency to bestir himself in the matter. The system of "attaching" officers to regiments is decidedly a bad one. It is calculated to create great jealousy, discontent, and heart-burning, in a regiment, and will most certainly give rise to galling supercession, if Generals of Division are permitted to create "new" or "old organizations" for themselves just as they may think proper. For instance, we prognosticate that very ordinary details of an organization similar to that of Secundrabad will see "Attached" Officers *upon foot* performing subordinate duties to their juniors *on horseback*, whence a grievance the most bitter and enduring which can affect an officer, and increased confusion in the ranks. The instructions of the Supreme Government to that of Madras very clearly stated what the Commander-in-Chief has repeated, namely, that European officers should always appear mounted upon the parade ground, and that the native officers should enjoy the entire command of their companies; so we have here the Secundrabad authorities, not only acting contrary to the orders of the Madras Commander-in-Chief, but those of the Supreme Government itself, which are sufficiently distinct upon the matter. Such contempt of authority can hardly be permitted to pass unnoticed, and we trust that Sir Gaspard Le Marchant will uphold his own dignity and that of the Government in the eyes of the native army, and at once put a stop to all ideas of more changes in the administration of that army. The confusion and dissatisfaction at present in existence, in consequence of the want of some definite orders upon the military position of several hundred "Attached" Officers, is of a very serious nature, and we trust to see it terminated as quickly as possible.

CHINA.

THE northern news of the fortnight which has just elapsed is full of rumours concerning rebel movements. The Nienfei are said to be in the neighbourhood of the Grand Canal, about 300 li north of the Yangtsze. They are described as pushing steadily southwards and as having inflicted defeats on the Imperial troops. Very late news from Hankow, brought by a steamer which left that place on the 21st, relates the further rebel movements. A large force was within 30 miles of the city, and one of the chief imperialist generals had gone over to the enemy. The Ta utai had applied for help to all the foreign consuls. The gunboat *Algerine* lying at Kewkiang proceeded immediately to Hankow. The French gunboat *Fusil* was already at Hankow. Refugees were flocking into the foreign settlement from all directions.

The Chinese government continues its annoying interference with the coast trade in the north. Li Footai addressed a memorial to the throne some time ago, alleging that the junk trade had suffered very greatly from the employment of foreign ships in the transport of grain from the northern ports. The Tsung-li yamen has now issued a notification calling upon native merchants to ship in native vessels.

The Shanghai Volunteer Corps which seemed at one time lately on the point of extinction has been resuscitated at a general meeting called by Sir Edmund Hornby. It was unanimously decided that the corps should be kept up, the muster roll was signed by all present, and new officers were elected. It was decided that the Infantry Corps should consist of one company for the future, until such time as the average attendance at drill for three months should exceed forty-five. The three prisoners, Stephens, Garde, and Watt, charged with the murder of Macdonald at Hankow on 1st October, have been tried before Sir Edmund Hornby and a jury. Watt was released, as his case was not considered conclusive, and his evidence was received against the others. The evidence however was circumstantial, and the prisoners were acquitted. From Chinkiang there are accounts of a new canal on a large scale which is under construction. It is on the South Bank, just above the British Concession, and is intended for the shelter of native craft from the north winds when the proclamation ordering them to quit the north side shall be enforced. About 2,000 men are kept constantly at work, and though the canal cannot be thoroughly finished under two years, it will, it is said, be ready for partial use in a month's time. The idea is to connect Nankin with Chinkiang. At Nankin the authorities have issued an edict taking off all duties from silks woven there for five years, and a great effect has been produced. No fewer than 2,500 silk looms have been established in the place in six months Six or seven hundred extra looms are at work at Chinkiang, and the number of junks on the north side has increased marvellously. They lie all along the river bank for more than a mile in tiers 18 to 23 deep.

From Soochow it is announced that the acting Footai Li has been required to remain at his post. Robberies have become very frequent at the provincial capital

In the south as well as in the north rebel movements are rumoured, and disturbances have taken place. At Fatshan the exactions of the Mandarins have driven the boatmen to an armed resistance. Blood has been shed, and a young Mandarin was captured by the insurgents and retained as a hostage. The difficulty is said, however, by the last accounts to have been smoothed over. This rising had no political origin, and seems merely to have been an outburst of resistance to local oppression. The rebels, however, are said to be encamped in force somewhere between Canton and Swatow. No attack on Canton is anticipated, as such a measure would bring the rebels into direct antagonism to foreign interests, a state of things they have carefully avoided hitherto. Piratical operations have been very active during the past fortnight. A French brig, the *Jeanne et Joseph*, which left Hongkong for Takao on the 16th instant, came to anchor in the Ly-ee-moon passage off Tamtoo for the night, and was attacked by three junks at about 8 o'clock in the evening. About two hundred men boarded her and over-powered resistance. Everything of value was taken from her, but the pirates before they had quite completed their work were interrupted by the accidental appearance of a Spanish war steamer, the *Circe*. They made off, and the *Circe* lay alongside the brig all night. Next day the *Jeanne et Joseph* returned to Hongkong, having lost two of her men in the attack. On the 21st another successful achievement of the pirates was announced by the reappearance in the harbour of the American schooner *Alma*. The previous day she had sailed for Japan, and was attacked outside the Ly-ee-moon. Her captain and crew escaped in boats, leaving the pirates at leisure. After robbing the vessel of all she contained they turned her adrift, and she was brought into Hongkong by the crew of a passing vessel. Not content with these two feats, the pirates attempted a still bolder exploit. They actually boarded a German barque, the *Albert Fuers*, as she lay at anchor in the harbour, near Stone Cutter island. This was done during the night of the 23rd. There were a few chests of opium on board, and the intention probably was to kill the anchor watch.—one man,—before he could give the alarm, and carry off the plunder without the knowledge of the crew. The man on watch, however, though severely wounded, defended his life, and the noise aroused his shipmates, and also excited the attention of the next vessel. The pirates took themselves off, therefore, this time unsuccessful.

Public interest has been keenly alive during the past fortnight to the mismanagement which has occasioned the terrible mortality in the garrison. That this has been caused entirely by preventible causes, there is no room to doubt. The severe night duty that has been thrown on the European troops by the withdrawal of the Indian regiments formerly stationed here, coupled with the miserable accommodation provided for the 11th regiment, fully account for all the deaths which have taken place. Although the season just over has been unusually unhealthy, still in the gaol during the past summer only two deaths took place out of an average number of 100 to 150 prisoners.

The finding in the case of the coolie ship *Pride of the Ganges* has just been made public. The court reviews the evidence, expressing surprise that in the first instance the insubordination of the passengers on the occasion of the seizure of Mr. Adolphus was not reported to the British vice-consul. It is of opinion that the rice supplied to the ship was inferior to the kinds commonly used by labourers on shore,—and this circumstance, together with the lax discipline which prevailed, and the want of proper provisions for defence, conduced to the mutiny. It is also of opinion that in all coolie passenger ships the crew should be quartered aft, and that the passengers should not be allowed access to the poop.

Macao is gradually losing its old character for orderly propriety. Kidnapping Chinese for the coolie trade is carried to a fearful extent. Boatloads of men are being brought in from the west coast almost daily. In the town itself rowdyism is beginning, and respectable Europeans go about armed The China boys employed in steamers visiting the port are afraid to go on shore for fear of being kidnapped.—*Overland Trade Report, Feb.* 1.

JAPAN.

AN envoy from Belgium has been to Yeddo, feeling his way towards a treaty. Improvement in the manner of some high officials of the Gorogio is reported to have taken place. These personages paid a visit to Yokohama at the beginning of the month, to congratulate the foreign ministers on the recent ratification of the treaties. When the visit was over Matsudario Hokino Kami, the chief person present, asked Mr. Macdonald to drive him back to Kawasaki in a carriage. This was done to the immense astonishment of the Japanese population, and the local papers attach great importance to the incident.

The new consul, Mr. F. Myburgh, has entered on his duties.—*Overland Trade Report, Feb* 1.

SINGAPORE.

WE record with pleasure to-day the arrival here of the first Australian mail by the Torres Straits route. The files of our papers extend from Sydney to the 3rd and from Brisbane to the 6th January—our latest dates by the mail via Galle being from Sydney to the 23rd and Melbourne to the 25th December. This pioneer mail was brought by the Colonial contract steamer *Souchays*, through Torres Straits to Batavia, and brought on from there by the Dutch mail boat, which arrived this morning.—*Straits Times, Feb.* 8.

YESTERDAY morning the Dutch Bark *Shanghai*, coming out of Rhio harbour for the purpose of proceeding to this place for repairs, ran on the Sorie reef in Rhio Straits H. M. Surveying Schooner *Saracen* was at anchor about four miles off, and her commander at once went on board to offer assistance, stating distinctly that whatever services he rendered would be free; that he would make no salvage claim. Notwithstanding this, the Captain, a Chinaman, and Mate, a Malay, refused all assistance *in toto*. So, after some time, Mr. Tizard, finding the men determined in their refusal of assistance, returned to his ship.—*Id.*

BY private advices received from Penang per B. I. steamer *Burmah*, to-day, we learn that the report had reached that Port on the evening of the 19th instant to the effect that Captain Rangel, late in command of the barque *Ocean Gem*—which vessel left this Port for Penang last month—had been blown overboard in a squall four days after leaving Penang for the Nicobars. There was no competent person on board to take charge of the vessel after the captain had been blown overboard; but fortunately for all on board the vessel drifted to Acheen Head, where the crew succeeded in landing, and reached Penang in a native craft. Surely some one is to blame for allowing the vessel to leave Penang without having an efficient person to take charge of her, should any accident befall the captain.—*Id.*

NEW ZEALAND.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

(From the Wanganui Times, Jan. 9.)

DURING the past month several skirmishes have taken place, and in every instance the superiority of our Colonial forces has been maintained, and at the present moment British supremacy is paramount upon the East Coast.

Last month we gave an account of the capture and trial of the murderers of the Rev. Mr. Volkner, Captain Faloon, and others. Twenty-one of the murderers—principals and accessaries—were tried by court martial, and after a patient and careful investigation of each case sixteen out of the twenty-one were convicted and sentenced to undergo the extreme penalty of the law. Up to the present time, however, it does not appear that Sir George Grey has taken any steps to have the sentence of the Court carried into execution, and our own opinion is that the greater number of those murderers will be again let loose upon the community to form the nucleus of a band of ruffians who will again spread terror and destruction amongst the European settlers upon the East Coast. Such has been the policy of Sir George Grey for some years past, and we have no reason to hope that he will depart from it upon the present occasion.

Within the last few days it has been reported that Kereopa, the arch-fiend of the East Coast, when at Taupo, on his way to Wanganui, was compelled to attend a run-anga of the defeated rebels, at which his crimes were enumerated, and the natives present, Hau-haus, adjudged him worthy of death, and when the question was put as to what death he should suffer, the response was—"Let him suffer a like death to that of the Rev. Mr. Volkner" No sooner was sentence thus passed, than a Maori came forward with a rope, and in a short time the miscreant who had so savagely butchered Mr. Volkner was launched into eternity. Thus, it appears, that even the Hau-haus recognise not only the justice but the stern necessity of cutting short the careers of such men as Kereopa, whose diabolical acts lead to the destruction of many lives both native and European. Had Kereopa made his way to Wanganui and joined the rebel natives in this district, he might have done some mischief, and sacrificed some lives, but his career would be short, as will appear from the following account of the energetic measures now being adopted by Major-General Chute and Dr. Featherston, the Superintendent of this province, to crush rebellion on the West Coast.

THE WEST COAST.—WANGANUI EXPEDITION.

LAST month we announced the arrival of the Wanganui Native Contingent from the East Coast, and of an important meeting held at Putiki, a native village near Wanganui, and the residence of the Wanganui natives. At the express desire of the chiefs Dr Featherston, Colonel Haultain, Minister of Defence, accompanied by Walter Buller, Esq., R. M., James Booth, Esq., R. M., Major Von Tempsky, Major M'Donnell, and the Rev. R. Taylor, &c., met the Contingent.

The fighting men who had just returned from the East Coast were in fighting costume, and the object of that meeting was to congratulate them upon their return from their successful expedition to the East Coast, and to make arrangements preparatory to entering upon another campaign commencing at Waitotara, some twenty miles from Wanganui, and clearing the country as far as the Patee river, which divides the provinces of Wellington and Taranaki; then commencing at Patea, and clearing the country on to New Plymouth. Home readers may remember that Keriti, the native policeman, who was the bearer of Sir George Grey's peace proclamation to the rebels at Waitotara, was murdered there That previous to that Mr. Hewitt had been murdered there; that subsequently Arbon, a carrier, and two men of the Commissariat Transport Corps were foully murdered not far from the famous Wereroapa, past which General Cameron made his famous night march after the battle at Nukumarn, and the country around which has since then been triumphantly held by a few hundreds of fanatics emboldened by the impunity with which they have continued to commit their murderous depredations.

At that point Major-General Chute determined to commence active military operations, and being also determined to carry those operations to a successful termination he required the co-operation of the Native Contingent. It was principally to secure this co-operation that Dr. Featherston met the assembled tribes over whom he exercised the most perfect control, as will appear from the sequel. A perusal of what transpired at that ceremony will bring our narrative down to the starting of the expedition, and subsequent events. Before, however, entering upon this part of our subject, we now place before our readers a narrative which will fully illustrate native character, and clearly prove that the miserable vacillating sugar, flour, and tobacco policy of Sir George Grey has been the main cause of bringing this colony to the brink of ruin. The following will exhibit the Superintendent of this province exercising less power but more influence than Sir George Grey, dealing with armed men in a state bordering upon mutiny, and doing so with an unflinching firmness which at once commanded the respect and unqualified submission of the men with whom he had to deal. The following details will explain the facts of the case.

WEST COAST EXPEDITION—MEETING AT PUTIKI.

GENERAL CHUTE having determined upon crushing rebellion, and avenging the murders perpetrated on the West Coast, demanded the co-operation of the Native Contingent. The Montoa Monument having been unveiled on the 26th December, Dr. Featherston met the assembled tribes at Putiki on the 27th.

Here we may mention a few facts to show the difficulty with which Dr. Featherston had to contend. Considerable divisions had prevailed among the natives with regard to their taking any part in the contemplated campaign. A large body of Kupapas who had received no pay from the Government for their services at Opotiko were not only dissatisfied, but exhibited their dissatisfaction in very unmistakable terms: they declared their unwillingness to assist in any farther operations against the Hau-haus, and did their utmost to create a spirit of insubordination or open mutiny in the ranks of the native militia. We regret to state that Meti Kingi (who prides himself in the soubriquet of "General") considered that his services had not been sufficiently recognised by the authorities, and exerted his influence to throw cold water upon the whole enterprise. Here was an antagonist which few men—perhaps not another man in the colony but Dr. Featherston—could or would attempt to reduce to submission in presence of the assembled tribes. A chief of such standing and influence as Meti Kingi, backed by the recusant Kupapas, might be looked upon as exercising absolute authority upon his own ground, and capable of dictating the terms upon which the contingent would take the field. It was clear that he headed an attempt to extort from the Government better terms, or rather to dictate terms of his own before entering on the Ngatiruanui campaign. To add to the difficulty a feeling of jealousy had sprung up between the Ngatiapa (from Rangitikei) and the Wanganui natives, and that feeling had begun to manifest itself in a very disagreeable manner.

Altogether, Dr. Featherston's position as the representative of the Colonial Government was a very embarrassing one. General Chute required prompt assistance and willing auxiliaries, and the Superintendent had promised that on a certain day both Kupapas and Native militia would be ready to take the field; but before this could be done it was necessary that the discontent and dissatisfaction which prevailed in the Maori camp should be removed, and a positive assurance obtained of united and hearty co-operation throughout the campaign. The critical moment had arrived. Dr. Featherston confronted some 500 warriors, many of whom were in a state bordering upon open mutiny, and those headed by an influential chief, and many of lesser note but equally disaffected. Having a thorough knowledge of native character, and a long and intimate acquaintance with the men with whom he had to deal, Dr. Featherston assumed a firm and uncompromising attitude. He argued the point; appealed to their patriotism; created a general enthusiasm, and then firmly ordered the malcontents to be disarmed, and summarily dismissed seventy men of the Native Contingent. The arrogant "General" Meti Kingi was also threatened with summary dismissal (with forfeiture of pay and power), so finding resistance useless he was obliged to succumb. The discharged militia-men followed his example, and penitently came forward praying to be reinstated and permitted to join the expedition. Before acceding to their request, however, it was considered necessary to make an example of some of the principal ringleaders, and therefore Major M'Donnell struck off ten of the worst, and re-enrolled the remainder, who returned to their camp with great rejoicing. Dr. Featherston's appeal to their loyalty, their sense of duty and patriotism, was repeatedly interrupted by deafening cheers, and the whole meeting responded with genuine enthusiasm. The veteran chief, Haimona, the "Moutoa Hero," sprang to his feet and said—"Dr. Featherston, we only await your orders. The whole assembly has consented to follow *you* into the field. When we go we shall return with the murderers of Keriti and Mr. Broughton in our hands. We will never return to Putiki until we have captured them. Here we are, and the whole tribe wait *your* orders." To this energetic speech Dr. Featherston responded by exclaiming in the words of the Iron Duke, "Up boys and at them." The whole meeting instantly sprang to their legs and cried out "We go! we go!"

Thus terminated one of the most important meetings ever held in the colony; and to what may we attribute the triumphant result? Most decidedly to the *firmness* and *decision* of Dr. Featherston. Had he wavered or hesitated for a moment; had he adopted the sugar and flour policy, what would have been the consequence? Had any other man but Dr. Featherston occupied the position that he did the result would have been different; and however independently we may act, it was necessary to teach the Kupapas a lesson which they will not soon forget, and our readers will, no doubt, unite with us in thanking Dr. Featherston for his firmness, and also for the determination which he came to of accompanying those men on their expedition against the Hau-haus.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

Patea, January 8, 1866.

ON Saturday, the 6th instant, the force under command of Major-General Chute marched from Makotuhu to attack a rebel pa in the neighbourhood of Puti About 11 a. m. the troops arrived at a hill about a mile from the pa and encamped Soon after the Hau-hau flag was hoisted half mast high in defiance, and about one hundred and fifty paraded in front of the pa. In the afternoon about thirty of them crept through the bush to within easy range of the camp, opened and kept up a continuous fire on the camp, which was ably and well returned by a detachment of the Native Contingent. One man on our side was wounded slightly in the shoulder. The casualties on the enemies' side are not known.

The pa is situated on a piece of table land (about 20 acres) 12 miles south-east of Patea, and named Putahi. The surrounding country is very broken, thickly wooded with a dense growth of underwood From the camp the pa seemed strongly fortified, earthworks having been thrown up in front, and on the right and left. The whares also were fortified with logs of wood packed in earth. The rear of the pa opened into a deep gully thickly timbered and difficult to pass through.

The General, thinking that the field force was not strong enough to attack the pa, sent to Patea for reinforcements; and in the evening a detachment of the 18th and 50th regiments arrived. At one a. m. on Sunday, the 7th instant, the force left the camp, and after four hours' heavy march arrived in the neighbourhood of the pa. There is a road by which we could have reached it in forty minutes, but it was thought dangerous to proceed by it. As the Imperial troops arrived they were thrown out in skirmishing order in front under cover of heavy form. The daring Forest Rangers were ordered to take up their position on the left flank; this they did, and soon threw themselves out in skirmishing order within two hundred yards of the pa. The rebels immediately opened fire on them, which they ably returned. Meanwhile the Native Contingent took up its position on the right, in order to cut off the retreat from the pa. The troops then charged the pa most gallantly, and the rebels, evidently thinking that the only force opposed to them were the Forest Rangers and a few friendly Maoris, became confused and retreated down the gully at the rear. The Contingent gave them chase, and were soon followed up by the military and Forest Rangers; a heavy fire was then kept up on both sides for about twenty minutes. Meanwhile the rebels continued to retreat across a plantation of potatoes, in area about eight acres. When the firing ceased 13 dead rebels were found,—but their loss must have been much greater than that. The casualties on our side are comparatively small, being only one killed and six wounded. They are as follows.—

Henry Campbell, private in the Forest Rangers, slightly in the left thigh.

— Malcolm, severely in the left leg.

Eramia, sergeant in the Maori Militia, severely in the right buttock.

John Thompson, private, 14th Regiment, slightly in the right cheek.

Robert Martin, in left leg, slightly.

The name of the one killed I have not been able to get. It is feared that poor Malcolm will lose his leg. He is a daring fellow in the field; quiet in camp, and respected by all his comrades. It is expected that Major McDonnell will be sufficiently recovered to take command again within a fortnight from now.

The friends of Ensign Gudgeon will be sorry to hear that he met with an accident on the 7th instant while putting his revolver into the case. The trigger caught in some way, and went off, the bullet entering his left thigh and passing through the fleshy part without further injury. His medical attendant is of opinion that in two or three weeks he will be able to return to duty.

I forward a copy of the Garrison Orders read out after the force returned to camp yesterday, and I may add that the feeling expressed therein by the General is fully reciprocated by every officer and soldier in the camp.

Killed—Corporal Philpots, 50th Regt.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

TWO OFFICERS DROWNED AT PATEA.

ON Monday last, the 18th instant, a party of seven commissioned officers stationed at Patea, and belonging to different corps, proposed to have a bathe, about half-past five in the evening. They proceeded to a part of the sea beach upon which there was shallow water for a considerable distance, with the tide coming in. After bathing, four of the seven returned ashore, and the other three were about to return when all at once they found themselves out of their depth, and observed that they had unconsciously drifted some sixty or seventy yards to the left of the spot upon which they had left their clothes upon the beach. Those three were:—

Lieut. Octavius Ridley Lawson

Ensign George Crighton Jenkins, and

Captain Shaw, all of the 18th Royal Irish:

Although only litttle more than waist deep in water, yet the surf and under current gradually drew them out, until Lieutenant Lawson threw up his hands and cried out for help. By this time Ensign Jenkins was also in a perilous position, and cried out for assistance Captain Shaw would inevitably have perished had not Lieut. Robson Royal Artillery, succeeded in saving him. Captain Doran, of H.M. 50th, who has, we believe, already received the Humane Society's medal for similar daring exploits, at once manned a boat, crossed the surf, and succeeded in recovering the body of Lieutenant Lawson, but that of Ensign Jenkins must have been carried out to sea. Before Mr. Lawson's body was recovered, life was extinct, and nothing remained but to hold a Court of Inquiry to investigate and report as to the cause of death.

The body of Ensign Jenkins was found by a man of the Commissariat Transport Corps, on Thursday last, floating on the Patea River. After being placed in a suitable coffin it was shipped on board the Nautilus—there being no steamer then at Patea—and sent to Wanganui for interment.

We regret to have to record a most melancholy and fatal boat accident, which occurred at Napier on Monday last, during their embarkation. A shore boat containing nineteen men (in command of Captain Roger) put off to the Eclipse, being only manned with one adult and a boy, and upon their crossing the bar a blind roller struck the boat and capsized it, throwing the whole company into the water. All succeeded in getting safely ashore, excepting four, the Officer commanding, Captain Roger having had a narrow escape of his life. Those drowned are—Colour-Sergeant Michael Fahy, 17 years 6 months' service, native of Galway; Sergeant Henry Eastwood, 8 years' service, native of Manchester; Corporal John Kelly, 4 years' service, native of Dublin; Private James Warrington, 10 years' service, native of Manchester.

The whole of the 70th Regiment have now arrived, and we understand that the head-quarters will embark for England per Ida Zeigler to-morrow week.

HORRIBLE MURDER AT OTAHUHU.

(From the New Zealand Herald, Dec. 29.)

THE public will remember that for some six or eight weeks past a widow named Finnegan and her two sons, 21 and 16 years of age respectively, have been missing from Otahuhu, where they had been living on a small property of their own left by the late husband and father, a pensioner settled in that village. We may preface the horrible narrative we have to record with a few remarks on the previous history of the family. Finnegan died intestate some little time since, leaving a widow, three sons, and one daughter, the latter married to a discharged soldier of the 65th, named Stack. Stack's wife also died in Auckland some six months since. Finnegan left also the land and the house in which he died. The eldest son could not, we understand, prove his title to be considered heir-at-law, and therefore the two sons and mother were the only claimants to the property. Latterly the husband of the deceased daughter came to live with the widow and her two sons, and about two months since Mrs. Finnegan and the two young men were suddenly missed from Otahuhu, and the son-in-law, when questioned as to their whereabouts, stated that they had left for Hokitika. The eldest son about that time came up for a visit to his family from Tauranga, being a private in the Waiko regiment stationed there; but whether he has returned to his regiment as stated, or is also missing, is not yet ascertained. The circumstances of the sudden and mysterious disappearance of the mother and two sons, coupled with so extraordinary an explanation as they had gone to Hokitika, and gone too without communicating to a single person of their acquaintance their intention of doing so, naturally gave rise to suspicions, and the police some time since, we believe, made diligent inquiry at Onehunga whether such persons had shipped from that port, and could not ascertain that they had done so. The settlers of Otahuhu became at last aroused, and for some time past have been engaged searching the neighbourhood. On Thursday the feeling that there had been foul play took such possession of the public at Otahuhu that some thirty, headed by Mr. King, the chemist, and Mr. C Ewen, provided themselves with gun spears and commenced a systematic search about the premises, probing the soil in the garden in every direction to ascertain whether it had been dug to any unusual depth. Stack, it appears, left Otahuhu a day or two since, stating that he was going to Henderson's mills, but really left for Howick, whither he has been pursued. After searching for some time the body of Mrs. Finnegan was found, where and how murdered we have not as yet ascertained; and subsequently, on using the gun spears in a dry ditch overgrown with furze a strong smell was emitted from the ground. An examination proved that the ground had been recently dug, and at a depth of two feet from the surface the bodies of the two sons were discovered. Though decomposed, their late acquaintances and friends could readily recognise them by their features, &c. The throat of the lad of sixteen had been cut from ear to ear, the skull of the elder one had been battered by some blunt instrument, and one of his ears was smashed away by the blows. The corpses, as we were informed by a gentleman who saw them yesterday, presented a horrible appearance.

The man Stack is of well-known bad character. He has been brought before the Resident Magistrate's Court in Auckland charged with theft There is a curious fact connected with the affair. A day or two before the mother and sons were missed the former borrowed a hammer of a neighbour. He came to the house in a day or two for the hammer, and on knocking at the door could not obtain admittance, but Stack came to the window and said the hammer was lost, and asked the woman what she valued it at. She replied eighteenpence, and Stack at once placed the money on the window sill and closed the sash. The police, we believe, received two telegrams from Otahuhu yesterday, the first that the widow's body had been found, the second announcing the recovery of that of the sons. Mr Commissioner Naughton proceeded to the spot. Our information was received from a gentleman who arrived from the scene of the horrible tragedy about seven o'clock yesterday evening.

CAPTURE OF STACK.

We have to acquaint our readers with the fact of the apprehension of the man Stack, said to be the perpetrator of the Otahuhu tragedy, viz., the diabolical murder of the widow Finnegan and her three sons.

The facts as told to us are these:—

Two persons named respectively A. H. Derose and S. Price were travelling last Monday week on the Great Northern road, in search of work, and soon after passing the new Lunatic Asylum, they observed a man lying asleep in the fern by the roadside. Upon their entering into conversation the stranger rose up and said he was on the look-out for work too, and would go with them. The night came on very dark and thick, and the three consequently were compelled to camp in the bush; on the following morning the three proceeded to Mr. Short's at Kaukapakapa, where they succeeded in getting employment, and went to work for a settler there on the Wednesday. On Christmas morning (Monday), Derose happened at breakfast-time to take up a copy of the "New Zealand Herald," and amongst other items of news contained therein he quoted the remarks made upon the Otahuhu murder case. Stack then remarked to our informant and others in the room, "that the people ought to make endeavours to capture the murderer, and put a rope round his neck." After breakfast Stack called Derose aside, and persuaded him to accompany him to the Wairoa, and from thence to go overland to the Bay of Islands, as he (Stack) knew many people there, and could easily get work. Next morning they started on their journey, intending to go to M'Leod's to take the boat to Wairoa. Here Derose's suspicion was aroused, for on the road they met two men, and Stack shied off the track, saying they were 'peelers,' and he did not like to meet them. Derose then said, "What are you afraid of? are you a deserter? I am not frightened if you are.' Stack then hid in the scrub till the two men had passed and the party then proceeded on to M'Leod's Mill, where they rested. Upon Stack asking how far it was to the Wairoa Ferry, a carpenter at work there answered him two and a half miles, and at once recognised him as the murderer Stack. This carpenter was Sergeant Lloyd, late of the 65th regiment, who knew Stack well, and at once took measures to apprehend him. Upon Lloyd asking Stack his name the latter replied "James Johnson." Lloyd then said "Your name is Stack, and I know you; this paper I now produce is an exact description of you, and would convict you any where." Four of the workmen then surrounded Stack and apprehended him. On Tuesday afternoon the prisoner was brought before the Resident Magistrate, Mr. Rogan, and upon his being asked whether he knew the nature of the charge brought against him replied in the negative. Upon the magistrate telling him that he was charged with the murder of Mrs. Finnegan and her two sons, he replied in the most dogged manner "all right."

The prisoner was then remanded to Auckland for trial, and was brought into town last evening and safely lodged in the lock-up. The witness Derose volunteered to come to town in order to give evidence against him at the Police Court this morning.

JAMAICA.

(From the Overland Mail, January 26.)

THOUGH there have been no fresh arrivals from Jamaica since our last, some interesting documents relating to the late disturbances in that island have been made public. The most important of these is the report of the trial of Mr. G. W. Gordon, of which two different versions have been published—one from the notes of the reporter of the *Colonial Standard*, and another given by the *Times*, apparently from official sources. We extract from that journal the following summary of the evidence:—

"We are informed that when Governor Eyre returned to Kingston from St. Thomas-in-the-East, on the 17th of October, he found public opinion greatly excited on the subject of Gordon's alleged complicity in the outbreak. The members of the Executive Committee, the president of the Council, the members for the city, and other persons of a similar standing in society, seem to have been convinced, from Gordon's behaviour and his political connection with Paul Bogle, that he had been guilty of abetting the crimes of the 11th The only doubt on these gentlemen's minds was with respect to the policy of apprehending him. The general opinion was that if he were taken there would be an outbreak in Kingston, and the commander of the forces declared that he had not men enough to guard a political prisoner. In these circumstances Mr. Eyre determined on arresting him and transferring him to Morant Bay. He himself signed the order for the arrest, which was executed by the custos of Kingston. Gordon was put on board the *Wolverine*, taken to Morant Bay, and four days afterwards put on his trial before Commander C. A. Brand, of the *Onyx*; Lieutenant Errington, R. N.; and Ensign P. Kelly, of the 4th West India Regiment. The charges were high treason and complicity in the rebellion, riot, or insurrection at Morant Bay on the 11th of October. It is impossible, however, not to come to the conclusion that, if there be nothing more forthcoming than has been reported, there was no sufficient proof of Gordon's guilt. It is said that there were other documents before the court which were not read aloud; but certainly the evidence, both oral and written, which we have in our possession, does not give convincing proof that Gordon instigated the attack on the court-house. What was proved, if we believe the witnesses, was in substance this:—That Gordon had made a violent speech some time previously; that he had been undoubtedly connected with Bogle and his comrades, had been their adviser, and was looked up to by them as their leader; that he had urged them to contest the question of the waste land in the parish; that, after the murder of the whites, he had attributed the act to the arbitrary power of Baron Ketelholdt; and, finally, that though accustomed to attend the meetings of the vestry, he had absented himself on that particular day. This last circumstance seems to have been considered all through Jamaica as damning proof against him. It occupies the foremost place in all the narratives that were written at the time, it chiefly produced the outcry which led to his arrest, and we cannot doubt had a powerful influence on the minds of the brigadier and the officers of the court-martial.

"The evidence of Anderson is the chief direct testimony to the intentions of the prisoner, and yet we cannot attach much weight to it. It is that of an ignorant black man, probably a slavish follower of Bogle, and in cross-examination the witness declares that the conversation which he heard took place as long back as June or July. It appears that Gordon did attend a meeting about the time mentioned, and it is quite possible that there was political conversation, in which Gordon expressed himself with his usual acrimony. But we cannot suppose that he said 'if we did not get back the lands they must all die.' This is much more likely to be the version which a number of ignorant negroes would in their subsequent gathering give to the loose expressions of the radical orator. The evidence of James Gordon is to the effect that Gordon sent a letter by M'Laren stating that there would be a war, and that they must be prepared for it. Gordon denied the sending of such a letter. M'Laren, a rebel under sentence of death, was subsequently called, but he refused either to criminate or exculpate the prisoner. The deposition of one George Thomas, a rebel sick in hospital, was then allowed to be put in evidence. Assuming it to be trustworthy it indicates that there was an intention among the negroes to attack those whom they considered their enemies. 'These three weeks,' he says, 'they begun on it (Paul Bogle and Moses Bogle). When I went they swore me, and told me that on the appointed day I would see what was done. . . . . They said if I did not swear they would kill me. . . . . Tuesday night, the 10th of October, 1865, was the last meeting we had. I heard them say we were not to trouble Mr. George, because he is a friend of Mr. Gordon. I repeat that Mr. Gordon is the head of the rebellion. He put up the Bogles to do it.' This witness was not confronted with the prisoner, and his deposition only proves that he believed that he and the others were acting with the approbation of Gordon. The rest of the evidence goes merely to show what was not denied—that Gordon had been in correspondence with those who headed the insurrection, and that this correspondence may have related to the impending outbreak. It is not likely, however, that either Gordon or Bogle would have sent treasonable plans through the post; and we may presume that these letters merely related to the carrying on of the political war which they were waging against Baron Ketelholdt, the rector, and the rest of the parish authorities.

"The perusal of the report must make every one regret that Gordon was not indicted in regular form and tried by a judge and jury. Depositions and hearsay evidence are such untrustworthy things that even martial law ought not to be administered in reliance on them. A further delay, too, would have given the prisoner the opportunity of proving his illness on the 11th of October if he had been able to do so. [Gordon furnished the name of the physician, Dr. Major, who, he said, had forbidden him to go to the meeting, and requested that he might be called as a witness, but the request was refused.] As it is, the proceedings must always leave the impression on many minds that Gordon has suffered unjustly. Had he been tried by a differently constituted tribunal, we should have learnt the truth, which now will probably never be known.

A remarkable letter has also been published from a Mr. Lake, the special correspondent of the *Colonial Standard* at Morant Bay during the time martial law was in operation. This correspondent wrote approvingly of what the military authorities did, and he worded his expressions of approval of brutal acts in language which produced a strong feeling of disgust in England. The writer has heard of this and writes to explain. He says that he wrote with the fear of the cat and the gallows before his eyes. "I saw," he says, "men flogged and hanged for no just cause, the former until their very blood formed river courses down their backs; and every man, woman, and child (at Morant Bay), myself included, dreaded the very appearance of the chief actor (the provost-marshal) in these revolting scenes. In such a condition of fear, many atrocities committed there, although chronicled in my rough note-book, I felt that I dared not have given in the true character . . . . . 'I thought the only safe course was to endorse, for a time, the many lawless acts performed by the Provost-Marshal.'" Now, however, Mr. Lake feels that he may safely tell the truth, and he anxiously desires to give evidence before a British commission. He says that in the case of Marshall (the man who was hung for giving a "ferocious look of defiance" at the Provost-Marshall after being flogged,) "Murder in the direst degree was perpetrated," and that he was only kept from expressing his real feelings at the time by the conviction that to do so would have been to get his neck into "a similar noose." About Gordon's trial, at which he was present as a reporter. Mr. Lake says—"I hesitate not to say that murder, foul murder, has been perpetrated in the face of day; and I fear not to tell it, that Mr. George William Gordon has been cruelly slain by the authorities, not a tittle of evidence having been adduced to warrant his even being placed on trial." Mr. Lake seems to be conscious that people will not be inclined to give much weight to the testimony of one who has acted so very unheroic a part, for he offers to support it by furnishing proofs that he has all along held the opinions he now expresses.—"My opinions during martial law," he says, "were the same as they are now. They were never changed. I was then shackled in the expression of my sentiments, not by the paper for which I wrote, but by the terrible daily examples I witnessed—so terrible that almost every innocent one at Morant Bay thought of the probability of his turn coming round, when he too would be visited with similar vengeance by the provost marshal. Some of Her Majesty's justices of the peace were nigh being catted by the provost marshal There were those to whom I would venture to whisper my thoughts and opinions, and upon them I can call to testify that I always gave expression to the sentiments that I now express. But what with the terrors of martial law around us, the system of espionage that existed, and directly after martial law the passing of an act making it treason and sedition to give expression to any thoughts and opinions antagonistic to the action of the government, we were all forced to act the part of dissemblers, many other members of the press included; but looking forward with intense anxiety for the expression of British opinion, upon which hung the hopes of many as the only thing that seemed to them, if expressed as it has been, sufficient to offer resistance to the tide of wrong and oppression on the part of those in power."

AMERICA.

Advices have been received from New York to the 13th of January. Their main interest lies in the correspondence between the governments of France and America on Mexican affairs, which, Mr. Seward says, "at present supersede those of commerce in the consideration of the American people." Among the despatches is one written so long ago as July last, in which Mr. Seward intimated to the French Government that any attempt or scheme to encourage the colonization of Mexico by emigrants from the Southern States (that is, by ex-Confederates) would be regarded with disfavour, and tend to increase in the United States the popular feeling against French interference on the American continent. On the 6th December, Mr. Seward wrote to M. de Montholon, the French ambassador at Washington:—

"I cannot but infer from the tenour of your communication that the principal cause of the discontent prevailing in the United States in regard to Mexico is not fully apprehended by the Emperor's Government. The chief cause is not that there is a foreign army in Mexico, much less does that discontent arise from the circumstances that that foreign army is a French one. We recognize the right of sovereign nations to carry on war with each other if they do not invade our right or menace our safety or just influence. The real cause of our national discontent is, that the French army which is now in Mexico is invading a domestic republican Government there which was established by her people, and with whom the United States sympathize most profoundly, for the avowed purpose of suppressing it and establishing upon its ruins a foreign monarchical government, whose presence there, so long as it should endure, could not but be regarded by the people of the United States as injurious and menacing to their own chosen and endeared republican institutions. I admit that the United States do not feel themselves called upon to make a war of propagandism throughout the world, or even on this continent, in the republican cause. We have sufficient faith in the eventual success of that cause on this continent, through the operation of existing material and moral causes, to induce us to acquiesce in the condition of things which we found existing here, while our own republic was receiving its shape and development. On the other hand, we have constantly maintained, and still feel bound to maintain, that the people of every State on the American continent have a right to secure for themselves a republican Government if they choose, and that interference by foreign States to prevent the enjoyment of such institutions deliberately established is wrongful, and in its effects antagonistical to the free and popular form of Government existing in the United States. We should think it wrong as well as unwise on the part of the United States to attempt to subvert by force monarchical Governments in Europe for the purpose of replacing them with republican institutions. It seems to us equally objectionable that European States should forcibly intervene in States situated on this continent to overthrow republican institutions and replace them with monarchies or empires."

On the 16th December Mr. Seward, in a despatch to the American Minister at Paris, wrote as follows:—

"It has been the President's purpose that France should be respectfully informed upon two points—namely:—First—That the United States earnestly desire to continue and cultivate sincere relations with France. Second—That this policy would be brought into imminent jeopardy unless France could deem it consistent with her interest and honour to desist from the prosecution of armed intervention in Mexico to overthrow the domestic Republican Government existing there, and to establish upon its ruins the foreign monarchy which has been attempted to be inaugurated in the capital of that country. In answer to an exposition of our views which was thus made the suggestion was offered to you by Mr Drouyn de l'Huys that the Government of the United States might favour the express desire of the Emperor to withdraw from Mexico by giving him some formal assurance that, in the event of his withdrawal, this Government would recognize the institution of Maximilian in Mexico as *de facto* a political power. It was my desire, in framing the despatch No. 300, to express in behalf of the United States a decision that the recognition which the Emperor has thus suggested cannot be made, and to assign, by way of explanation, the grounds upon which that decision was based. I have carefully considered the arguments against that decision which were presented to you by M. Drouyn de l'Huys in the interview referred to, and I do not find in them any sufficient reasons for modifying the view which the United States have expressed It remains now only to make known to M. Drouyn de l'Huys my profound regret that he has thought it his duty to leave the subject, in his conversation with you, in a condition that does not authorize an expectation on our part that a satisfactory adjustment of the case can be effected on any basis that thus far has been discovered." It appears from the correspondence, that to a previous letter of this character, read by Mr. Bigelow to M. Drouyn de l'Huys, the latter replied that he derived "neither pleasure nor satisfaction" from its contents.

The House of Representatives at Washington had requested the President to take steps in reference to the "kidnapping" of a son of Madame Iturbide by Maximilian. The Government, however, informed the house that the executive had no official data on the subject.

The *New York Herald* has stated positively that the President is determined to reconstruct the Cabinet, retaining only two of the present members. There is a rumour that Mr. Stanton will go to London, and supersede Mr. Adams.

In reply to an inquiry made by the senate as to why Mr. Davis was not immediately put on his trial, President Johnson has sent in the report of the Secretary of War. Mr. Stanton says that Mr. Davis was captured and is held by military power, awaiting a demand from the proper authorities for his being placed on his trial, charged with treason, inciting to the assassination of President Lincoln, and with the murder of Federal soldiers. The Government had decided in the first place to try Davis on a charge of treason, but the chief justice having refused to hold a court, under present circumstances, in the judicial district of Virginia, the trial must be postponed until the civil authority is completely restored in the districts where the offences were committed. That time appears to be fast approaching, for the army is being largely reduced, and all Federal troops are to be withdrawn from Alabama and Georgia. Twenty-two regiments have been mustered out in Texas.

The visit of Mr Seward and his son to the Gulf of Mexico had been the subject of much gossip and speculation, some persons persisting in attributing to it a political significance. The *New York Times*, however, says that both Mr. Seward and his son needed a change and relaxation, and that is the simple explanation of their voyage. They would go first to Santa Cruz (touching, perhaps, at St. Thomas), and from thence to San Domingo and Havana, but not, as is alleged, to Vera Cruz.

The military committee of the senate had reported a bill for fixing the future strength of the Federal army at 60,000 men. The long anticipated bill proposing an additional tax on cotton has been introduced in the House of Representatives.

The Fenian Congress had adjourned, after having abolished both President and Senate. The Irish Republic is henceforth to be governed by a Head Centre and a council of five. Mr. O'Mahony is to be the Head Centre for the present year, and as for President Roberts and the senators, they are expelled in a body from the Brotherhood. We have not yet heard whether or not the President and Senate have expelled the Congress and all their adherents; very likely they have. A letter had been received from Stephens, dated "Irish Republic, December 23," appointing O'Mahony to be the American representative and financial agent of the Irish Republic, and altogether ignoring the existence of the Senate. A despatch had been published in New York, announcing a Fenian "battle and victory" in Ireland. The despatch was as follows:—"New York, Jan. 9.—It is reported that a banking-house in this city has received a despatch from Ireland stating that a force of constabulary had gone to a point near Killarney, county Kerry, to suppress Fenian drilling. They were repulsed, but, being reinforced by two companies of military, rallied. The Fenians were meanwhile also reinforced, and again repulsed their assailants. There is possibly some truth in the story, its circumstantial manner being in its favour." The eminent O'Mahony, seeing this report in a New York paper, rushed with it into the Congress, and in great excitement said,—"Mr Chairman and Gentlemen,—A report has appeared in the evening papers which, if true, should unite us all as one man, and make throb our hearts and souls now with the cause of Ireland. That report is, that our brothers in Ireland are fighting, and have won their first battle." The *New York Herald* says that the excitement in "the house" that followed has never perhaps been surpassed. "All rose and cheered, some wildly flung their hats against the ceiling, others bent their heads and wept, while others, with blanched cheeks and compressed lips, looked defiantly, as if the foe were before them, and bitter curses were muttered against those who had sown disunion in the brotherhood. It was an exciting scene, and so thrilling was the news that the house adjourned soon after." People outside, however, searched the newspapers day after day as steamers came in with European news, but found not a word of the Irish battle. The *Times* correspondent still believes that the Fenians mean mischief in Canada. The foreign secretary at war, Sweeney, was a general in the United States' army, and at the time he was taking the pay of the Government he was also taking the pay of the Fenians, and issuing public addresses in his official capacity. He has, however, recently been dismissed from the army for "being absent without leave."

"It was high time (says the correspondent) that the Government showed in some way that it discountenanced a conspiracy which threatens to end in a desperate attack upon the territory of a friendly Power. I am informed upon authority, which I believe to be perfectly trustworthy, that the leaders of the Fenians have plans of the citadel of Quebec in their possession, and soundings of all the Canadian rivers, and that an attempt is fully planned against one of the cities. In point of fact, Americans begin to be anxious about the probable consequences of this colossal conspiracy. There are now 700 "circles" of Fenians in the United States and over 330,000 members. The monthly receipts from subscriptions are 200,000 dollars, and O'Mahony is said to have several millions accumulated at the banks. Money comes from Australia, and nearly all parts of the world where Irishmen are found. These are facts which you may consider as being beyond dispute. The brotherhood has established a system of espionage over every "doubtful character," and your correspondent, when in New York, has the advantage of being constantly dogged by watchful Fenians, who contrive to get copies of his visitors' cards, and otherwise make themselves agreeable. In the large hotels of this country the servants are chiefly Irish, and Fenians as a matter of course. Their threats—and they *do* threaten—may not be of much consequence; but their power to cause considerable mischief ought not to be doubted any longer. Chicago has promised to send two regiments, and St. Louis three whenever they are called for. In New York there are hundreds of drilling places where Fenians meet and go through military evolutions every night. The Irish in America believe heart and soul in the movement, and they will not see the folly of it while the American Government encourages them in the way it is now doing."

Captain Raphael Semmes, of the *Alabama*, is now the only prisoner in the Old Capital at Washington, a prison that, during 1865, contained at various times 13,500 State prisoners. Semmes is anxious for his trial to begin, but the navy department is dilatory in ordering it. He has many friends who have already raised money for his defence, and supplied him with excellent counsel.

A public meeting has been held at New York, under the auspices of General Rosecranz and others, to denounce the Spanish aggression on Chili and the French assaults on Mexico. The attendance was large, and several members of Congress made speeches. The Chilian envoy addressed the meeting. Resolutions were passed declaring that the United States, by constantly endorsing the Munroe doctrine, had assumed a responsibility towards sister republics, and obligations to protect them, which it would be cowardly and dishonourable to neglect and repudiate.

The Times' correspondent says that the appearance of Edwin Booth, the brother of J. Wilkes Booth, on the stage at the Winter Gardens Theatre in New York was an ovation. The house was overflowing, and bouquets, cheers, and round after round of applause greeted him throughout the evening. A delegation of Freemasons, of which order Mr. Booth is a member, waited upon him before the play, and assured him of the sympathy of the entire body. He was called out after every act, and the enthusiasm of the audience was of the kind that a country accords to its players but once in a century. The tumult of applause was occasioned by an effort made by the *New York Herald* to drive him from the stage on account of his brother's crime.

FRANCE.

OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS.—THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The French Chambers were opened by the Emperor on the 22nd inst. The following is a translation of the principal portions of his speech:

"SENATORS AND DEPUTIES,

"The opening of the Legislative Session enables me periodically to lay before you the condition of the empire, and to express to you my views. As in preceding years, I shall examine with you the principal questions which interest our country. Abroad peace seems everywhere assured, for everywhere the means are sought of resolving difficulties in a friendly way, instead of settling them by arms.

"The meeting of the French and English fleets in the same ports has shown that the relations formed on the battle-field are not weakened; time has but strengthened the harmony of the two countries. With regard to Germany my intention is to maintain a policy of neutrality which without preventing us from sometimes lamenting and sometimes rejoicing, still leaves us strangers to questions in which our interests are not directly concerned.

"Italy, recognised by almost all the European Powers, has affirmed her unity by inaugurating her capital in the centre of the Peninsula. We have reason to rely upon the scrupulous execution of the treaty of the 15th September, and the indispensable maintenance of the power of the Holy Father. The ties which attach us to Spain and to Portugal have been drawn still closer by my recent interviews with the sovereigns of those two kingdoms.

"You have shared with me the general indignation produced by the assassination of President Lincoln, and recently the death of the King of the Belgians has caused universal regret.

"In Mexico the government founded by the will of the people is consolidating itself. The dissentients, overcome and dispersed, have no longer a chief. The national troops have exhibited valour, and the country has found guarantees of order and security which have developed its resources and increased its commerce with France alone from 21,000,000 fr. to 77,000,000 fr. Thus, according to the hope I expressed last year, our expedition is approaching its end. I am coming to an understanding with the Emperor Maximilian in order to fix the date of the recall of our troops, in order that their return may be accomplished without compromising the French interests which we went out to defend in that distant country.

"North America, having issued victorious from a formidable struggle, has re-established the ancient union, and solemnly proclaimed the abolition of slavery. France, which forgets no noble page of its history, offers sincere wishes for the prosperity of the great American republic and for the maintenance of amicable relations, now nearly a century old. The emotion produced in the United States by the presence of our army upon Mexican soil will be appeased by the frankness of our declarations. The American people will understand that our expedition, in which we invited them to take part, was not opposed to their interest. Two nations equally jealous of their independence must avoid every step which would affect their dignity and honour.

"At home the tranquillity which has not ceased to prevail has enabled me to visit Algeria, where my presence will not, I hope, have been without effect in reassuring interests and establishing a more friendly intercourse between races. My absence from France has besides proved that I could be replaced by a true heart and a lofty mind. It is in the midst of satisfied and confiding populations that our institutions are working. The municipal elections have taken place with the utmost order and the most complete freedom. The mayor being the representative in the commune of the central power, the constitution has conferred upon me the right of choosing him from among the whole body of citizens; but the election of intelligent and devoted men has everywhere enabled me to choose the mayors from the municipal councils. The law on coalitions (strikes), which gave rise to some apprehensions, has been carried out with great impartiality on the part of the Government, and with moderation on the part of the persons concerned. The working-class, so intelligent, has understood that the more the facilities granted to it for discussing its interests, the more it was bound to respect the liberty of each and the security of all. The inquiry which has taken place concerning co-operative societies has shown how just were the bases of the law which has been presented on this important subject. This law will permit the establishment of numerous associations for the benefit of labour and prudence. In order to favour their development I have resolved that the authorization required for meetings shall be granted to all those who desire, apart from politics, to deliberate in common on their industrial and commercial interests. This facility will be limited only by the guarantees which public order requires."

The Emperor then proceeded to refer to the revenue, which "continues its progressive increase," while the expenditure "tends to decrease." It had been found necessary, however, to effect retrenchment in a greater part of the public services; among others, in the war department. This had been effected by reducing the regimental cadres; but, said the Emperor, "As the natural guardian of the interests of the army, I would never have consented to those reductions if they had been calculated to deteriorate our military organization, or injure men whose services and devotedness I have been in a position to appreciate. The maintenance in due order of all the officers without compromising or betraying their future, and the admission into administrative careers of officers and sub-officers whose term of service approaches completion, will soon re-establish the regular movements of promotion in the army. Every interest will thus be guaranteed, and the country will not have shown its ill gratitude towards those who have shed their blood for it." The budgets of public works and education had not undergone any diminution. After referring to the flourishing condition of commerce and agriculture, and promising an inquiry into the state and wants of agriculture, the Emperor continued:—

"Amid this ever increasing prosperity a number of restless spirits, under the pretext of hastening the liberal progress of the government, attempt to hinder that progress by taking from the government all power and all initiative. They seize upon a phrase borrowed by myself from Napoleon I., and confound instability with progress. The Emperor, declaring the necessity for the successive perfection of human institutions, meant that the only truly durable changes are those which operate with time for the amelioration of public morals. These ameliorations will result from the appeasement of passions, and not from untimely modifications in our fundamental laws. What advantage can there be, in fact, in reverting to-day to what was rejected yesterday? The constitution of 1852, submitted to the acceptance of the people, undertook to establish a wise and rational system balanced upon the just equilibrium between the different powers of the State. It holds itself equally distant from two extreme positions. With a chamber ceding the fate of the ministers, the executive is without authority and without spirit. It is without control, too, if the elective chambers is not independent and in the possession of legitimate prerogatives. Our constitutional forms, which have a certain analogy with those of the United States are not defective because they differ from those of England. Each people must have institutions conformable to its genius and traditions. Each government, in truth, has its defects, but in turning my regards on the past I congratulate myself upon seeing at the end of fourteen years, France respected abroad, tranquil at home, without a political prisoner in its gaols, and with no exiles beyond its frontiers. The nation has during eighty years sufficient time to discuss theories. Is it not more useful now to seek the practical means of improving the moral and material condition of the people? Let us employ ourselves in everywhere disseminating with the light of sound economic doctrines the love of what is good, and religious principles. Let us seek to resolve by freedom of operations the difficult problem of the just distribution of productive forces, and try to ameliorate the conditions of labour in the fields as well as in the workshops. When all Frenchmen, now invested with political rights, have been enlightened by education, they will discern the truth without difficulty, and not suffer themselves to be seduced by deceitful theories. When all those who live from day to day have seen the benefits resulting from assiduous labour, they will be firm supports of a society which guarantees their welfare and their dignity. In short, when all have received from childhood those principles of faith and morality which elevate a man in his own eyes, they will know that above human intelligence, above the efforts of science and reason, there exists a Supreme Will which regulates the destinies of individuals as well as of nations."

The opening of the Chambers was attended with the same formalities as in the previous years. There was one exception, however, on the present occasion. The Prince Imperial, who hitherto accompanied the Empress, went in the Emperor's carriage and sat by his father during the proceedings. The passages in the Emperor's speech which were most applauded were those referring to Mexico, the maintenance of the power of the Pope, the absence of political exiles abroad, and the Empress's conduct during his Majesty's absence in Algeria. The latter passage was applauded by Prince Metternich with such enthusiasm that his hat rolled away from the gallery where he was sitting, and fell on the floor of the hall much to the amusement of the company. The extreme caution with which the Emperor referred to the reductions in the army, and his evident anxiety to calm the irritation of the soldiers, excited much remark, and led to a general belief that such a hazardous experiment will not be repeated. The complaint that "some uneasy minds, under the pretext of hastening the liberal progress of the Government, attempt to hinder that progress by depriving it of all force and all initiative," is supposed to be an allusion to the demand which has been so frequently urged of late that the Ministers should be made responsible to the Chamber.

The usual official report on the state of the French Empire was communicated to the Corps Legislatif on the 23rd instant Its statements were, for the most part, anticipated in the Emperor's speech. The portion relating to foreign affairs begins by the statement that the Government has been compelled since the establishment of the Empire to intervene constantly in the affairs of Europe, in order to secure to France the rank she now occupies, and that beyond the [illegible] of diplomatic contests, it can give up its attention to the realization of the ideas of union, progress, and order which it has inaugurated. With regard to the September convention, the report says that Florence has become in modern times the real centre of national regeneration, and that both by its traditions and its position it is naturally designed to be the capital of Italy. The negotiations relative to the Suez Canal are, it is stated, nearly completed. On the Schleswig-Holstein question the report insists on the essentially provisional character of the treaty of the 30th of October last, by which Austria and Prussia have changed the system of administration in the Danish provinces, and expresses a hope that the final treaty will be conceived in the spirit of the ideas which France has not ceased to express on this point.

MM. Lafond, Saint Mur, Busson, Billault, Albattucci, and Darimon have been elected secretaries of the Chamber. The opposition deputies, including M. Picard, have been actively preparing by constant meetings for the session. The topics which they intend mainly to dwell upon during the debates on the address are stated to be the condition of the press, the finances of the empire, and the relations of France towards Mexico.

The dispute as to the meaning and effect of the treaty between France and Monaco, so far as the navigation laws of France are concerned, has elicited from the Minister of Commerce a circular of explanation. M. Behic declares that what has been called a convention is simply a customs union, and he adds that its terms cannot give other countries having the "favoured nation" clause in their treaties with France, any right to free navigation in French ports.

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BANKS.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at		2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ 1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	„
„ On demand	do.	2s. 0d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent.	per annum.	
Do. 3	do.	4 do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	5 do.	do.
Do. 12	do.	6 do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.
3 do.	1s. 11¾d
2 do.	at 1s. 11⅝d
1 do.	at 1s. 11½d.
On demand	at 1s. 11⅜d.

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3 „
„ 6 „	5 „
„ 12 „	7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
6 ditto	4	do
12 ditto	5	do

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rules of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight		2s. 1d.
4 do.	do.	2s. 0⅞d.
3 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.
2 do.	do.	2s. 0⅝d.
1 month's	do.	2s. 0½d.
Demand on Bank of England		2s.
On Ireland and Scotland		1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain	3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „	5 „
„ „ 12 „	6 „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank Shares and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. / The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London... J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. / Calcutta... Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	1s. 11d.	do.
Do.	On Demand	1s. 10⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice	4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „	5
„ 12 „	7

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ...	½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends	¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody.	¼ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s. 1d.	„
„ 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	„
„ 2 do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ 1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	„
On demand	2s. 0d.	
On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	2s. 0⅛d.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	2s. 0½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ 3 „ ... 4

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 14th February 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 1⅛d.	„
3 do.	at 2s. 1⅛d.	„
2 do.	at 2s. 1d.	„
1 do.	at 2s. 1d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s. 0⅞d.	

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge. Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st February 1866 JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હિંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी बांक आफ हींदुस्थान, चना, अड जापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	103,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of [illegible]elwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dunipald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun, of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 30 Frederick street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England
Do.	The National Bank (established 1835.)
Do.	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand only.*

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal		6 per cent	per annum	
Do. 9	do.	do.	5½ do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
Do. 4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	4 do.	do.

Deposits for sums of Rs 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec 1865. A THOMSON, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER *Capital*—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in* 40,000 *Shares of* £25 *each* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at	2 per cent.	per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain	4	do.
do. 6 do.	5	do.
do. 12 do.	6	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1d.	per rupee.
4 „	2s. 0⅞d.	„
3 „	2s. 0¾d.	„
2 „	2s. 0⅝d.	„
1 „	2s. 0½d.	„
On Demand	2s. 0d.	„

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

Bombay, 19th February 1866 J. BEATTIE, Agent.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અર્ડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयेन पनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
Capital—Fully Paid up.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—

6 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.
5 „	1s. 11¾d.
4 „	1s. 11⅝d.
3 „	1s. 11½d.
2 „	1s. 11⅜d.
1 „	1s. 11¼d.
Demand	1s. 11d.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain	4 per cent.
3 „	5 „
6 „	6 „
[illegible]	8 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—No. 3, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., [illegible]
[illegible] MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GOOLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—

Subject to 3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do. 4 do.	4	do.
Do. 6 do.	5	do.
Do. 12 do.	6	do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th February 1865.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, WHICH ARE DAILY RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY—Testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected—as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for Cough and all Disorders of the Lungs, Chest and Throat.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes by T. KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000 shares of Ten Pounds each.
Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq. (Messrs. Cumming & Co.) Leadenhall Street
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Scholes, Esq, Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq, Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.
Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ „ 6 „ „

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or sale of Securities ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager

Office hours ...... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ...... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 15th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 20,000 shares of Rs. 500 each
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
T. C. Hayllar, Esq., *Chairman.*
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.
Calliandjee Sewjee, Esq.
Pragjee Damodhur, Esq.
Purbhoodass Pranjeewundass, Esq.
Manager.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Bankers.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, or by instalments upon the security.

1st. Of landed Estate, first class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Company, &c.

3rd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

The Association effects the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon

Bank and other First Class Paper discounted. Deposits received for fixed periods.

Present Rates:

For	3	months	5 per cent.	per annum.
„	6	„	6 „	„
„	9	„	7 „	„
„	12	„	8 „	„

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager either personally or by letter (in English or any of the Vernacular languages.)

By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.
Bombay, 21st January 1865.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.

NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *Mary Stenhouse.*

A very neat and light small four seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, surrounding double venetians in every direction, painted dark green, lining with Morroco Leather similar to Match with lamps and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

A Ditto Ditto by E. Kesterton Long Acre.

A Ditto very handsome full size Miniature Brougham, with Ditto by W. and F. Thorn.

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

A very handsome and new fashion small Waggonate or Landau Sociable, to make a open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newnham-son, patent, Bath.

A set of very best and highly finished full-mounted Solid Silver Carriage Harness, with round rein, by Kesterton. The above Harness purposely made to order, and only one imported in Bombay cost near £150.

A small new English-built miniature Brougham, with surrounding double Venetians in every directions with lamps, pole, and shaft.

A very handsome and light new Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kindless.

Just landed ex *William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just landed ex *Bayard.*

One new English-built neat and light small Miniature Broughams, with circular glasses in front, spare circular sliding venetians to support circular glasses surrounding venetians and open back, with lamps, poles, and shaft, by C. Windover Huntingdon.

A very neat and light English-built new Mail Phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

The above Cab, purposely built to order for a Gentleman, but owing to his departure to up country, it of no use to him at present.

Just landed ex *Oriflamme.*

A new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaeton, made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with Enamel Apron and Patent Leathered dash; to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small Rumble Seat, with lamps; a neat commodious and a best carriage guaranteed and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis. Long Acre, London

Just landed ex *Oberon.*

3 very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Three very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

Just landed ex *British Nation.*

Two handsome and light Cab Buggies with and without C. spring, with lamps, by Silk and Son, Laing Melvin, Builder to the Queen.

A roomy and light English-built new Brougham, with lamps, pole and shaft, by E. Davis, Long Acre

ALSO,

A nearly new George the IV. headed Park Phaeton, with a moveable driving Coach box with rumble seat with lamps, pole and shaft, by E. Davis Long Acre.

A Ditto second hand Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front with lamps, pole and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

The both Carriages imported in last November and December 1865.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long acre, with a fast trotting strong dark bay Galloway and a set of nearly new Plated Mounted Harness, either to be sold separately or complete. The Phaeton imported in November last, to be seen three hours' previous notice to the undersigned.

ALSO,

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new and light four-seated small open Carriage, with glass shutters, lamps and shaft, by Thorn

A first-rate second-hand English-built high-wheeled Malvern Dog-cart, with Moveable Umbrella and Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A very small second hand Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses in Front, with lamps, pole, and shaft.

2 new and light Palanquin Shigram. Price Rs. 600.

ALSO,

Several other Carriages &c., &c.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 22nd February 1866

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agents, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullimon's, Fort.

JUST LANDED EX "MARY STENHOUSE."

A very handsome and light new Cab Buggy, on C-Spring, with lamps, by Jones of Southampton

One elegantly shaped small Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole, shafts and waterproof apron, by Robert Ness, Senior, Aberdeen.

One handsome Cab Buggy, on C-Spring, by Silk & Sons

One very handsomely shaped Cab-body Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shafts, by E. Kesterton.

One (slightly used) light Miniature Brougham, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Henderson and Co.

One elegant Buggy on C-Spring, by Henderson & Co.

One light and strong open door Shigram, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Thorns.

Two very elegantly shaped richly finished light Mail Phaetons, with reversible seats to back, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Henderson and Co.

An excellent Pill Box, with lamps and shafts, fit for medical men or brokers, by Wilson.

And other Carriages.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of rich highly finished silver-mounted Buggy and Carriage Harness, with round Reins, &c.

A few silver chain edged Saddle Cloths, new leather pole pieces and steel chains To be seen at RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.

19th February 1866.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Society's Safeguard.—Whatever the disease may be, wherever it may discover itself, whether externally or internally, its victims may enter on Professor Holloway's treatment with hearts full of hope that every day will bring some amelioration of the infirmity. For the cure of ulcers, wounds, sores, abrasions, eruptions, abscesses, glandular swellings, and the generality of throat and chest complaints, the Ointment need only to be used according to the instructions to insure a successful issue to the illness, and a desirable restoration of health and strength. In all disorders which have been of long duration Holloway's Pills should be taken, they powerfully stimulate the circulation, rouse the needful nervous energy, and induce reparative action.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'S WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

CLARETS, from Messrs. BARTON and GUESTIER, Bordeaux:—

St Julien	Rs. 16 per doz.
Margaux	„ 20 „
Batailly	„ 32 „

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
7, Church Lane, Fort.

BASS & Co.'s BEER in Wood, October's brew, expected early in March. Orders registered by LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 5th February 1866.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	„
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	„
2 „ pts.	14	„
Old Tom	Rs. 20	„

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
1st September 1865.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

		Rs.
CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	per dozen qts.	40
Do. dry	„ „	35
Do. good	„ „	30
SHERRY, dry	„ „	25
Do. pale	„ „	25
Do. do.	„ „	18
CLARET, Breakfast	„ „	12
BRANDY,	„ „	24
Do.	„ „	36
Port Wine, some years in Bottle	„ „	26
Tent Wine	„ „	29
PORT WINE—a fine old Wine	„ „	22
A good Wine	„ „	18
do.	pts.	11
SPIRITS—Hollands	„ „	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	qts.	36
do.	pts.	16
Noyeau	qts.	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	„ „	21
Ditto	pts.	12
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	„ „	8

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.

They beg to draw attention to the following as having received special approval:—

CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. To the many in this country who under medical advice drink no other Wine than Champagne the Rs. 26 quality offers a trustworthy and economical beverage.

HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.

SHERRIES.—The Wines which really made, and have since sustained, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s reputation are their fine qualities of Sherry. Of these beautiful Juices, the Amontillado (Rs. 36) most commands admiration. Associated with it is the Amoroso (Rs 30), the subtle Aroma of which the true Sherry Drinker alone can fully appreciate

BRANDY—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.

RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good, and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and to Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
„ POONA	„ „	Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad	„ „	Hajee Curreem & Co.
„ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	„ „	Cursetjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee	„ „	Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut	„ „	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heering's, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 49, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	35
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	28
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	39
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. Yellow Seal	28
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	36
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	[illegible]
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

	Rs.	
Ranking's Abstract of the Medical Sciences, vol. 42	4	12
Hart's Annual Army List for 1866	15	12
Christian Treasury for 1865	5	0
London Journal, vol. 42. July to Dec. '65	3	8
Reynolds' Miscellany, vol. 35. Ditto	3	0
London Society, vol. 8. Ditto	7	4
Once a Week, vol. 13. Ditto	6	8
Punch, vol 49. Ditto	6	8
Chambers's Journal, 1865	6	12
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 12. Ditto	5	12
Sunday at Home, 1865	6	0
Leisure Hour, 1865	6	0
Family Friend, 2 vols. 1865	5	8
Art Journal, 1866	23	12
St. James's Magazine, vol. 14, July to Dec.	4	4
Temple Bar, vol. 15, August to Nov.	4	4
Macmillan's Magazine, vol. 12, July to Dec.	5	12
Plays—The Irish Lion. The Irish Doctor. The Turned Head. The Artful Dodger. Raising the Wind. Locked out. Clockmaker's Hat. Crinoline.—Each.	0	8
Mutiny Act and Articles of War. 1865.	3	0
Massey's History of England during the Reign of George III. Complete in 4 vols.	18	0
Scott's Novels, New illustrated Edition. Vols. 3 to 13.	38	8
Austin Elliot	4	8
Boosey's 100 Dances for the Flute	0	12
Alison's History of Europe, 1815-52, vols 1 to 8	24	0
Mayhew's The Shops and Companies of London, Parts 1 to 9	6	12
The Contemporary Review, No. 1, Jan. 1866.	2	0
Hart's Quarterly Army List, Jan. 1866.	3	0
Morrison's Book-keeping, by Single and Double Entry.	6	0
Battalion Commands and Brigade Cautions	1	0
Hyde Clarke's English Dictionary	3	8
Law's Civil Engineering (Weale's Series)	3	8
Baker's Land and Engineering Surveying	1	8
Mensuration and Measuring	1	2
Bulwer's My Novel, 2 vols.	3	0
— What will he do with it? 2 vols.	3	0
Dumas' the Count of Monte Cristo	2	0
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome	3	8
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases.	8	0
Mr. Clarke's Instructor's Manual	0	12

14th Feb. 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £2,000,000

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums for year 1860	262,977	19	11
Do. do. 1861	292,402	19	11
Do. do. 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of	40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA,
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen, Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five per cent.* to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840; the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; a *reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly.* *A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be revived within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under* Co.'s Rs. 2,500; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES;
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

	£	s.	d.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	1,250,831	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	792,153	6	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate,	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit	„	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit	„	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to, the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company	£135,000
Accumulated Fund	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq.,	Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq.	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji,	London.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.	Liverpool.

Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.
NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.
HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
JOHN ORD, Esq.
Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
DAVID POWELL, Esq.
ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	„ MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	„ DENT & Co.
Shanghai	„ DENT & Co.
Mauritius	„ BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	„ DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	„ DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town	„ Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	„ ELDER & Co.
Sydney	„ FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin	„ DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
Lyttleton H. Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—G. Lucas Kemp, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two thirds of what is charged*, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profit.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p
20	16	8	0	2	[illegible]	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	[illegible]	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	38	0	0	[illegible]	14	[illegible]
60	46	0	0	7	[illegible]	4	47	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
[illegible]	27	28	28	28	34	34	[illegible]	35
[illegible]	[illegible]	32	[illegible]	33	[illegible]	37	[illegible]	37
35	[illegible]	40	41	42	[illegible]	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
G. LUCAS KEMP, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 1st February, 1866.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

RACE GLASSES.—The best procurable are our three-sight Binocular Glasses

No. 1.—Small size, ivory with gilt mountings, and tortoise-shell eye pieces	Rs. 70
„ 2.—Do. do. Russia leather gilt mountings, metal eye pieces	„ 70
„ 3.—Larger size, all black leather, with metal eye pieces	„ 65
„ 4.—Do. Brown Russia with gilt mountings, metal eye pieces, and with rings and swivel to silk cord to carry the glass (without the case) over the shoulder	„ 80
„ 5.—Do. Mauve Russia and silver mountings, similar to No. 4	„ 80

*** All the above have each three sights, "Theatre," "Field," and "Marine," and each Binocular has either a morocco folding case, or a leather sling case.

No. 6.—A large single sight Binocular of large field, black leather and metal frame	Rs. 35
„ 7.—Beautifully enamelled blue and flowered, with pearl draws, and mother o' pearl eye pieces, gilt mountings	„ [illegible]

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

HARMONIPHONE MUSICAL BOXES, the Harmoniphone accompaniment to these boxes has a beautiful flute like effect. Ormolu mountings and feet, playing eight tunes, from Rs. 300. SOUNDY & Co.

THE DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE, OR DOMESTIC SODA WATER APPARATUS, for the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures, Soda-Water, Sparkling Lemonade, Carbonated Water, Mineral Water, &c., &c.

The Improved Double Patent Gazogene is made to hold six bottles of Soda Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is only four annas, it reduces the Soda Water to the cost of eight annas per dozen bottles.

The Soda Water, Carbonate Water, &c. &c., will keep for days without deterioration.

The improved Double Patent Gazogene is an ingenious contrivance for placing at the disposal of private individuals, an Apparatus by which the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.

It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with fruit and flavouring mediums; even the most celebrated Mineral Waters can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.

Price of the improved Gazogene of the six soda Water bottle size, Rs. 20, Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders } All enclosed in
Twelve White-papered Powders } one hermetically sealed
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders } Tin box.
Rs. 3 per Box, Net Cash.

N. B.—The three twelve Powders combined produce 72 bottles of Carbonated Water or of Soda Water, computing the size of ordinary Soda Water Bottles.

To prevent misunderstanding SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that their terms are

FOR CASH ONLY.

Parties wishing to have a monthly or quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders can be furnished accordingly by payment in advance.

7, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, [illegible] for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

A BARGAIN.—To be disposed of, owing to the Owners immediate departure for England, a Light Self driving English PHAETON, almost as good as new, together with a neat Pair of DECCAN PONIES and New HARNESS. Price for the Lot Rs. [illegible]00. Address [illegible] Gazette Office.

FOR SALE,—A very superior made CARRIAGE, can be used as an open one during the fine weather, and a close one (with door, windows, &c., complete) during the monsoon, by Kesterton, of Long Acre, London, and a pair of fast Chesnut Arab HORSES and HARNESS complete. Enquire of Mr. J. W. REYNALDS, Surgeon, [illegible] Colaba.
Colaba, 20th February 1866.

HORSES FOR SALE.—Two High Caste

Arab [illegible], rising 4, each	Rs. 2,000
Grey Arab "[illegible] NELSON," winner of several races	„ 1,000
Chestnut Australian Gelding "DON JUAN"	„ 1,000

To be seen, on giving an hour's notice, at the Veterinary and Livery Stables, or at the Mazagon Police Office.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for
PATEK
BENOIT } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER BROTHERS
and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewelry, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations punctually attended to.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent: Mr. W. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—On FRIDAY next, the 23rd instant, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction a quantity of handsomely carved blackwood Furniture, consisting of Circular and Camp Tables, Sofas, Couches, Drawing-room Chairs, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Glass Cupboards, Looking-glasses, Chests of Drawers, &c. &c.
10 Cases Glass Ware.
90 Argand Lamps, superior.
30 Violins.

AND AT 1 P. M.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

ON COMMISSION.
One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies, by Sprague, of Finsbury, London.
One handsome, Cottage Piano, with all the latest improvements, by Sprague, of Finsbury, London.
One Mahogany square Piano Forte, by Messrs. Ivory and Praugly, sole makers of the Patent Grand Lever Key.
One Palanquin.

BENNETT & Co.

On TUESDAY next, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder, by order of the Official Assignee, *in Re* Cassiram Ramjee and others, a quantity of Iron Rails and Chains, Wooden Sleepers, Window Shutters and Frames, Bellows, Wooden Posts, 5 Sheds covered with tiles, and Cadjan Stables, Benches, 4 country Chunam pounding Machines, a quantity of Stones, Water Pipes, and sundry articles.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 22nd February 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 26th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
15 Bales Grey Madapollams.
14 „ „ Shirtings.
12 „ „ Jacconets.
6 „ „ T cloth.
2 Cases containing Books.

AT 2 P. M.
A new best finished [illegible] forming a complete open and close Carriage, painted a rich ultra marine blue.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
SALE OF A STONE QUARRY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at their Rooms in Bombay, at 3 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, a large and valuable Stone Quarry, situated at Persick, adjoining the G. I. P. Railway, not far from Tannah, and possessing easy water communication with Bombay.

N. B.—A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.

For all further particulars as to the terms and conditions of sale and the tenure of the property, apply to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

CARRIAGES OF FIRST CLASS BUILD, on view in the Carriage Show-room of the undersigned, next the Bank of Bombay and immediately below Jaffer Sleeman's Shop.

A beautiful light ROYAL CANOE BAROUCHE.
A charming miniature LANDAU.
Fashionable ALBERT STANHOPE and PARK PHAETON.
An elegant CLARENCE.

Besides the foregoing, all of which are built by the well known builders, Messrs. John Barton and Sons, there are some excellent second-hand Conveyances of a variety of descriptions.

WESTON'S PATENT PULLEY BLOCKS.—A few sets of 1, 2, 3 and 4 ton power, with 36 feet chain.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—A few casks at a low price to close account.

TENTS.—A Subaltern's nearly new and a secondhand Bichoba.

CARRIAGE.—A light self-driving Park Phaeton.

RACING WHERRY.—Singapore-built, fitted for two pairs sculls.

HARMONIUM.—Rosewood with ten stops, fine tone.

Bombay, 21st February 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

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